THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 4. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899 INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

L. J. CALE'S

31st Annual Clearance Sale, Which Begins....

JAN. 7th, 1899,

at 8:30 a. m., and lasts for

ONE WEEK ONLY.

It will be a record-breaker from every point of view. Here are a few of the Cut Prices I am going to make:

Blankets.

All Wool Blankets, 11-4, former prices $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6, all go at the small sum of, per pair.. **$2.43**

Children's Hose.

Children's All Wool Hose was 15 and 18 cents, all sizes go now for..... **10c**

Ladies' Hose.

Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose was 15, 18 and 25 cents, all go now for..... **10c**

Jackets and Coats.

Ladies' Jackets and Coats, Misses' Jackets and Coats, all go for 50 cents on the Dollar. They are all nice clean stock, no shoddy stuff in the lot. You will find them just as we have represented them. Call in and see them and you will be more than convinced, and wonder how we can sell them so cheap.

Arctics.

Men's Arctics, Boy's Arctics, Ladies' Arctics, Misses' Arctics and Lumbermen's Rubbers, all go at just what they cost me. If you will come in and see the goods you will be convinced that we are telling you actual facts.

Here are a Few

of the prices we are making on Notions. You will find them on our Center Tables, which we are going to use as Bargain Counters hereafter. Pins, 1c. per paper, full count. 2 spools thread for 5c., 200 yards on each spool. Fine comb, 10c. size for 3c. 7-inch dressing combs for 5 cents. Elastic web, ½ inch wide, 3c. per yard. Elastic cord, 2 yards for 3 cents. Nice nobby handkerchiefs, 1c. each. Boy's mittens, 7c. per pair. Misses' and Children's black all wool yarn mittens, 8c. per pair. Safety pins, all sizes, 3c. per paper. 1 gross white buttons, 3c. 10c. size hair curler, 5c. Big box of hair pins, 5c. All kinds of machine needles, 5c. per paper. Common sewing needles, 2 papers for 5c. School tablets, 10c. size for 3c. Dress buttons, two dozen for 5c. Swan Bill hooks and eyes, 3c. per paper. Dress stays, 10c. per set. 6 lead pencils for 5c. Wood covered slate pencils, 6 for 5c. Common slate pencils, 2 for 1c. This is only a 100th part of the things you will find on our Bargain Counters. The Prices According to Value of Goods.

In Our Stock

you will find seasonable goods of all kinds, such as Ladies' and Misses' Hoods, Fascinators and Nubias. Ladies' and Misses' woolen underwear. Ladies' and Misses' fleeced underwear. Men's and Boy's fleeced underwear. Warm caps for men, women and children. Felt shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. Felt shoes for Men and Boys. And many other things that you will find in a first-class Department Store.

Dairy Butter.

You will always find in our Grocery Department fresh dairy butter and eggs direct from the farmers, and everything that is generally kept in a first-class up-to-date grocery store, and I will guarantee prices lowest of any in the city. We deliver goods to every part of the city free of charge.

Thanking You

all for past favors for the year 1898, and hoping by low prices and fair treatment to receive a part of you patronage for the year 1899.

L. J. CALE,

Cale Block, Front Street.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Crow Wing County Commissioners. Meeting Held Jan. 3rd, 1899.

[OFFICIAL.]

Regular commissioners proceeding, January 3rd, 1899.

All members present.

On reading the proceedings of last meeting the same were approved as corrected.

Board proceeded to vote for chairman by formal ballott, and Joel Smith having received a majority of votes was declared elected.

County officer's bonds were approved as follows:

J. T. Frater. as Treasurer.
A. Mahlum' as Auditor.
R. K. Whiteley, as Surveyor.
C. S. Reimestad, as Coroner.
W. A. M. Johnston, as Clerk of Court.
H. J. Spencer, as Register of Deeds.
S. F. Alderman, as Co. Attorney.
Milton McFadden, as Court Commissioner.
Milton McFadden, as Judge of Probate.
O. P. Erickson, as sheriff.

Bond of Fred A. Farrar, as clerk of municipal court, was approved.

On motion duly carried auditor was directed to forward application to state auditor for abatement of interest and penalty of taxes on S. W. ¼ of Section 32, Township 43, Range 31, the original amount of tax to be paid in 30 days.

On motion duly carried the supply of spring water for court house was ordered discontinued.

The report of overseer of poor farm for December was accepted.

Requisition for supplies for poor farm was read and approved.

Moved and seconded that the commissioners lease a square tract of land equal in area to 1½ acres in the southwest corner of the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Section 33, Township 45, Range 30, for the purpose of erecting and operating a creamery thereon, said lease to run for such length of time as said creamery is in operation.

Board adjourned till January 4th, 1899, at 9:30 a. m.

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The followidg resolution was passed:

RESOLVED, By the Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County, and State of Minnesota, that the list of delinquent taxes for the year 1897, in and for said county, be published in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper regularly printed and published at the city of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing aforesaid, and the said Brainerd Dispatch is hereby designated as the official paper for said Crow Wing county for the year 1899.

Upon application of A. G. Trommald the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That A. G. Trommald be granted permission to occupy an office in the court house of this county, for the purpose of using and completing a set of abstract books, from which to make abstracts of title, and that he execute a good and sufficient bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, as provided by Section 765 of the Statutes of Minnesota, 1894, provided, that in the event that he shall occupy an office in said court house not used by the officer entitled to occupy the same, he shall provide the necessary fuel for heating said office.

Report of superintendent of schools for last quarter, 1898, was read and accepted.

On motion duly carried Leon E. Lum was allowed a refunding order in the sum of $65.37 for amount of purchase money at tax sale October 12th, 1893, for N. E. ¼ of Section 23, Township 45, Range 30, said taxes and judgment having been subsequent to said sale cancelled by state auditor.

On motion duly carried a refunding order in the sum of $4.28 was ordered issued to Joseph Rasch, on account of taxes paid twice.

A petition for the creation of a new school district out of districts No. 28 and 29, was read, and auditor was directed to notify clerks of said districts to appear for a hearing at next commissioners' meeting.

On motion duly carried auditor was directed to make a detail statement of expenses incurred on the new Pine River bridge, and present same at next meeting.

On motion duly carried an appropriation of $29.20 was made in favor of Joel Smith for money advanced account of Pine River bridge.

Commissioner Gardner moved that no commissioner shall be allowed to expend more than $15.00 on roads in any one year without the full vote of the board. Duly carried.

On motion duly carried the salary of Geo. S. McCulloch, as overseer, and of Fred Allison, as hired man on poor farm, was fixed same as last year.

The salary of R. P. Nelson, as janitor of the court house, was fixed at $20 per month.

The salary of county superintendent of schools was on motion duly carried, placed at $550 per year.

Moved and seconded that the salary of the county attorney be fixed at $900 per year, upon which motion, on call for ayes and nays, Commissioners Cale and Smith voted no, and Commissioners Gardner, Archibald and Paine voted yes. Motion carried.

Auditor was on motion duly carried, directed to communicate with owners of certain lands in Town 44, Range 28, accepting their offer made some time ago of payment of original amount of taxes without interest and penalty if payment of said taxes are made within thirty days.

On motion duly carried auditor was directed to advertise for bids for 25 cords each of green jack pine and green tamarack wood, to be delivered at county jail before April 1st, next. Auditor was also directed to advertise for bids for medical treatment, surgery and medicine for the county poor for 1899, both bids to be opened February 7th, 1899, at 10 a. m.

The following names were selected from which to draw the jurors for the March term of court.

GRAND JURORS.

Auclaire, Henry
Anderson, J W
Allston, Samuel
Archibald, Robert—Deerwood.
Britton, George
Beck, Charles
Bordeleau, Z—St. Matthias
Bird, M B
Britton, Frank
Brown, Geo
Bolton, Walt
Bishop, John—Gull Lake
Clute, C B—Ft. Ripley
Curo, Wesley, Jenkins.
Carlson, August
Dresskell, Wm
Dinwiddie, Seth—Garrison.
Droeher, Hugo—Davenport.
Doran, Daniel
Esmey, Thos
Franz, John—Dean Lake.
Ferrell, V—Davenport.
Frost, Geo—Pine River.
Hayes, J M
Hollembeck, F C
Hogberg, John—47-28.
Isham, Howard
Irish, Ed
Johnson, W H
Johnson, Walter—47-28.
Koop, Severin
Krech, Chas—Davenport.
Losey, A E
Livingston, W—Crow Wing.
Lawrence,—Sibley.
Lukens, Amos
Lagerquist, Knute
Leech, C E
Martin, S C
Martin, John
Molstad, Jens
Mattison, Barney
Miller, Andrew
McCarthy, John jr
McColloch, John
McCuskey, Jas
Magee, Robert—St. Matthias.
Nelson, Martin
Nelson, Wm.
Otto, Albert
Paine, C H
Paine, N M
Poppenberg, Henry
Rhodes, James
Rose, Bert
Stafford, Andrew
Skinner, Howard
Skinner, Wm
Smiley, Gordon
Shontell, Charley—Crow Wing.
Sharp, Morris
Siveny, Frank
Stendall, P A
Thomas, S L
Thienes, Frank—Daggett Brook.
Valentine, R G
Veillette, Fred—St. Matthias.
Wilson, Otto—Garrison.
Wilkins, C A
Whiteley, R K
Wood, Wm A—Dean Lake.
Young, G W—Crow Wing.

PETIT JURORS.

Arnold, J A
Anderson, Ole
Blake, J W
Bredfield, Wm
Brown, Wm
Baker, H H
Beach, Leonard D
Bennington, W O—Daggett Brook.
Bratt, Seth—Ft. Ripley.
Butterfield, Greely—Pine River.
Brockway, Wm
Batchelder, J A
Benson, Iver—Long Lake.
Carlson, John
Clark, John
Coutu, A J
Chisholm, John sr—Fairbanks.
Cameron, John—Oak Lawn.
Caron, Wm
Engman, John—Deerwood.
Early, Joseph jr
Falconer, John
Fogelstrom, P G
Fox, Albert
Ferril, I N—Davenport.
Graham, O H
Greer, Samuel
Hallet, J H
Highfield, H H
Halliday, Dan
Hagadorn, Harry J
Hendricks, Frank
Holmes, Daniel—Davenport.
Hockridge, Sikney
Irber, J H
Johnson, Chas
Johnson, Ole B
Kelly, C B—46-29.
Keough, Geo—Oak Lawn.
Kelsey, J W
Lusso, August—Pointon.
Lindhold, Godferry
Miller, M H
Maghan, Robert—Bay Lake.
Mahood, Wm
Onstine, W H—Maple Grove.
Olson, John
Peterson, Toger
Paine, Jacob
Paine, Wm sr
Patterson, Harry—Deerwood.
Renslow, A Z
Robinson, Dan
Robertson, Andrew
Snyder, A V
Secoy, F B
Steinhour, J B
Skillings, C R—Bay Lake.
Shoberg, E P—Oak Lawn.
Sorenson, James—Kennedy.
Smiley, E E—Smiley.
Spornitz, H P—White Fish.
Smith, T E
Thompson, W
Towers, James
Tromald, A G
Thompson, Geo
Wilkins, E D
Welliver, Wilson
Wickham, W W
Wilkins, Fred
Zackariason P M

The following bills were duly allowed:

J A Wilson, superintendent of schools, postage	$ 1 60
G S McCulloch, overseer poor farm, salary Dec. 1898	50 00
Fred Allison, work at poor farm, Dec. 1898	16 00
Westfall Bros., supplies, account Pine River bridge	4 50
C N Parker, timber Pine River bridge	19 62
J A Wilson, balance salary superintendent of schools	50 00
Adolph Anderson, wood for jail	11 25
David Porter, sawing wood for jail	3 75
Abbott & Wilkins, supplies poor farm	13 78
Brainerd Dispatch, printing	45 25
Wm F Holst work for poor farm	7 85
Wm F Holst work for Pine River bridge	6 00
F W McKay, goods for poor farm	10 00
H J Spencer, spring water court house	3 00
C H Clute, services, election Ft. Ripley	1 75
Robert A Magee, services, election, St. Matthias	3 40
John Frantz, services election, Dean Lake	6 60
Wm A Wood, services, election, Dean Lake	6 60
Bonney Smith, services election, Dean Lake	6 60
J F Townsend, draying wood for jail	1 50
H C Stivers, stationery	6 00
J M Crowell bringing in election returns	5 00
James Sorenson, services, election, Kennedys	7 90
J McNaughton, election returns from 5th ward	1 20
Chas L Heath, election returns from Gould's	7 30
J T Sanborn, meals furnished jurors	5 40
John Gilman services as fire warden	4 50
R F Walters, shoes for prisoners	3 00
O P Erickson, boarding prisenors and fees	152 90
M K Swartz drugs for poor	47 85
Slipp Bros, goods for poor	1 85
A Mahlum, postage	14 95
Harry Hagadorn, bal for overseeing work Pine River bridge	47 00
D Archibald, visit of inspection to Pine River bridge, per diem $3.00 and mileage $9.00, total	12 00
Joel Smith, making visits of inspection and mileage, account Pine River bridge	27 00
C B White, labor and material, repairing jail	11 90
Hiram Abbott, election returns, Daggett Brook	4 00
Chas Dandanille, services as fire warden	75
Freeman Thorpe, services as fire warden	8 00
C F Lindstrom, services as fire warden	1 50
Fred Thorson, services as fire warden	1 20
Wm Doast, services as fire warden	2 25
John Roach, services as fire warden	75
John E Mattson, services as fire warden	75
Reuben L Searfoss, services fire warden	2 25
John T Frater, postage	4 90

Board adjourned until first Tuesday in February.

A. MAHLUM,
Auditor.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder. at Dr. Ribbel's.

McFadden Drug Co.

Manufacture and Guarantee....

SHERWOOD'S Cough Syrup,

A Cure for Coughs and Colds....

MACK'S Headache Powders,

Which Cures in 20 Minutes....

MUS KE KEE OIL,

The best all around Liniment....

McFADDEN Compound Extract of Sarsapaailla

A perfect Blood and Liver Remedy....

REMEMBER

These are sold guaranteeing satisfaction....

McFadden Drug Co.

FARMERS' WIVES

or any other ladies who wish to work

Can Earn Lots of Money

working for us in spare time at home on our clothes. We offer you a good chance to make plenty of spending money easily, in leisure hours. Send 12c. for cloth and full directions for work, and commence at once. Cloth sent anywhere. Address

Winoosket Co. [38-y] **Boston, Mass.**
Mfg. Dept.

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth.

Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, Consumption Cure, cures a cold in 24 hours if taken in time and does not stop a cough in one minute by paralyzing the throat, but it cures the disease and leaves the throat and lungs healthy and strong. 25 and 50 cts.

For Sale By McFADDEN DRUG CO.

DEE HOLDEN. CHAS. EKMAN.

H & E

Have Opened ... NEW ... and Elegant

Sample Rooms

In the Sleeper Block, Front Street....

Everything New!
Everything of the Best!
Choice Wines and Liquors,
Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Our Friends and the Public Generally are Invited to Call and see us At Our New Place.

"H. & E."

RHODES & PAINE,



Wagon & Carriage Makers

Corner of 8th and Laurel Streets.

First-Class Blacksmith and Paint Shop in Connection.

Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Give us a Call and we will Guarantee Satisfaction as to Price and Work.

Ready For Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

FOR SALE!

The advertiser having removed to the Pacific northwest, will sell his property at one-half its actual value consisting of house and two lots on 9th street. block 93, lots 15 and 16. Will sell this property for five hundred dollars cash.

Also his farm on the Gull Lake road for five hundred dollars cash. Address Geo. Sheard, Seattle Hotel, Jackson street, Seattle, Wash., or call on Keene & McFadden, Brainerd, Minn.

You can buy a Kimball Organ on Monthly Payments of $5 of Graham Mattson, Factory Agents.

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Bolton, Walt
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Clute, C B—Ft. Ripley
Curo, Wesley, Jenkins.
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Dinwiddie, Seth—Garrison.
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Doran, Daniel
Esmey, Thos
Franz, John--Dean Lake.
Ferrell, V—Davenport.
Frost, Geo—Pine River.
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Hollembeck, F C
Hogberg, John—47-28.
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Lukens, Amos
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Leech, C E
Martin, S C
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Molstad, Jens
Mattison, Barney
Miller, Andrew
McCarthy, John jr
McColloch, John
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Otto, Albert
Paine, C H
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Poppenberg, Henry
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Rose, Bert
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Engman, John—Deerwood.
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Falconer, John
Fogelstrom, P G
Fox, Albert
Ferril, I N—Davenport.
Graham, O H
Greer, Samuel
Hallet, J H
Highfield, H H
Halliday, Dan
Hagadorn, Harry J
Hendricks, Frank
Holmes, Daniel—Davenport.
Hockridge, Sikney
Irber, J H
Johnson, Chas
Johnson, Ole B
Kelly, C B—46-29.
Keough, Geo—Oak Lawn.
Kelsey, J W
Lusso, August—Pointon.
Lindhold, Godferry
Miller, M H
Maghan, Robert—Bay Lake.
Mahood, Wm
Onstine, W H—Maple Grove.
Olson, John
Peterson, Toger
Paine, Jacob
Paine, Wm sr
Patterson, Harry—Deerwood.
Renslow, A Z
Robinson, Dan
Robertson, Andrew
Snyder, A V
Secoy, F B
Steinhour, J B
Skillings, C R—Bay Lake.
Shoberg, E P—Oak Lawn.
Sorenson, James—Kennedy.
Smiley, E E—Smiley.
Spornitz, H P—White Fish.
Smith, T E
Thompson, W
Towers, James
Tromald, A G
Thompson, Geo
Wilkins, E D
Welliver, Wilson
Wickham, W W
Wilkins, Fred
Zackariason P M

The following bills were duly allowed:

J A Wilson, superintendent of schools, postage	$ 1 60
G S McCulloch, overseer poor farm, salary Dec. 1898	50 00
Fred Allison, work at poor farm, Dec. 1898	16 00
Westfall Bros., supplies, account Pine River bridge	4 50
C N Parker, timber Pine River bridge	19 62
J A Wilson, balance salary superintendent of schools	50 00
Adolph Anderson, wood for jail	11 25
David Porter, sawing wood for jail	3 75
Abbott & Wilkins, supplies poor farm	13 78
Brainerd Dispatch, printing	45 25
Wm F Holst work for poor farm	7 85
Wm F Holst work for Pine River bridge	6 00
F W McKay, goods for poor farm	10 00
H J Spencer, spring water court house	3 00
C H Clute, services, election Ft. Ripley	1 75
Robert A Magee, services, election, St. Matthias	3 40
John Frantz, services election, Dean Lake	6 60
Wm A Wood, services, election, Dean Lake	6 60
Bonney Smith, services election, Dean Lake	6 60
J F Townsend, draying wood for jail	1 50
H C Stivers, stationery	6 00
J M Crowell bringing in election returns	5 00
James Sorenson, services, election, Kennedys	7 90
J McNaughton, election returns from 5th ward	1 20
Chas L Heath, election returns from Gould's	7 30
J T Sanborn, meals furnished jurors	5 40
John Gilman services as fire warden	4 50
R F Walters, shoes for prisoners	3 00
O P Erickson, boarding prisenors and fees	152 90
M K Swartz drugs for poor	47 85
Slipp Bros, goods for poor	1 85
A Mahlum, postage	14 95
Harry Hagadorn, bal for overseeing work Pine River bridge	47 00
D Archibald, visit of inspection to Pine River bridge, per diem $3.00 and mileage $9.00, total	12 00
Joel Smith, making visits of inspection and mileage, account Pine River bridge	27 00
C B White, labor and material, repairing jail	11 90
Hiram Abbott, election returns, Daggett Brook	4 00
Chas Dandanille, services as fire warden	75
Freeman Thorpe, services as fire warden	8 00
C F Lindstrom, services as fire warden	1 50
Fred Thorson, services as fire warden	1 20
Wm Doast, services as fire warden	2 25
John Roach, services as fire warden	75
John E Mattson, services as fire warden	75
Reuben L Searfoss, services fire warden	2 25
John T Frater, postage	4 90

Board adjourned until first Tuesday in February.

A. MAHLUM,
Auditor.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontunder. at Dr. Ribbel's.

McFadden Drug Co.

Manufacture and Guarantee....

SHERWOOD'S Cough Syrup,

A Cure for Coughs and Colds....

MACK'S Headache Powders,

Which Cures in 20 Minutes....

MUS KE KEE OIL,

The best all around Liniment....

McFADDEN Compound Extract of Sarsapaailla

A perfect Blood and Liver Remedy....

REMEMBER

Those are sold guaranteeing satisfaction....

McFadden Drug Co.

FARMERS' WIVES

or any other ladies who wish to work

Can Earn Lots of Money

working for us in spare time at home on our clothes. We offer you a good chance to make plenty of spending money easily, in leisure hours. Send 12c. for cloth and full directions for work, and commence at once. Cloth sent anywhere. Address

Winoosket Co. [38-y] **Boston, Mass.**
Mfg. Dept.

The Best Cough Remedy on Earth.

Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, Consumption Cure, cures a cold in 24 hours if taken in time and does not stop a cough in **one minute** by paralyzing the throat, but it cures the disease and leaves the throat and lungs healthy and strong. 25 and 50 cts.

For Sale By McFADDEN DRUG CO.

DEE HOLDEN. CHAS. EKMAN.

H & E

Have Opened ... NEW ... and Elegant

Sample Rooms

In the Sleeper Block, Front Street....

Everything New!
Everything of the Best!
Choice Wines and Liquors,
Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Our Friends and the Public Generally are Invited to Call and see us At Our New Place.

"H. & E."

RHODES & PAINE,



Wagon & Carriage Makers

Corner of 8th and Laurel Streets.

First-Class Blacksmith and Paint Shop in Connection.

Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Give us a Call and we will Guarantee Satisfaction as to Price and Work.

Ready For Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

FOR SALE!

The advertiser having removed to the Pacific northwest, will sell his property at one-half its actual value consisting of house and two lots on 9th street. block 98, lots 15 and 16. Will sell this property for five hundred dollars cash.

Also his farm on the Gull Lake road for five hundred dollars cash. Address Geo. Sheard, Seattle Hotel, Jackson street, Seattle, Wash., or call on Keene & McFadden, Brainerd, Minn.

You can buy a Kimball Organ on Monthly Payments of $5 of Graham Mattson, Factory Agents.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

When a man plays the races the races work him.

A tailor is sometimes able to mend everything but his ways.

The cowardice of some men prevents them from posing as cowards.

Ulsters and roll-top desks hide a great many things from the public.

Some men can't understand why the fool-killer doesn't call next door.

Secret societies evidently originated in Egypt. Mummies the word there.

The original settler in Tennessee was probably the first man who tennis saw.

It isn't vanity that makes a man go out between the acts and look in the glass.

According to the old saw, every dog has his day. So has every saint, for that matter.

It's pretty hard to make a schoolboy believe in an all-wise Providence when it rains on a holiday.

Truth is mighty and will prevail. Of course it will—just as long as that which prevails is labeled the truth.

Spain might utilize Cow-king Gillett in her cabinet. Just at this juncture his borrowing talent would come in quite handy.

Great wit may be akin to madness, but the relationship isn't to be compared to the madness of the small wit whose contribution is "declined with thanks."

A German dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes into our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculant prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth it stops the pain, but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

There has been something substantial behind John Bull's protestations of brotherly love and his moral support during the Spanish difficulty. Some of the things which England expects of the United States are set down in terms by that blunt newspaper, the London Saturday Review. It expects us to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs; it expects that Great Britain will be remembered when the United States government firmly establishes its authority over the Philippines; it especially expects the assistance of this government when the inevitable struggle over China begins.

A serious question of jail etiquette has arisen at Eureka Springs, Ark., where four convicts absented themselves without leave from the county prison and went to a dance. In the morning they were all back again at the jail door, clamoring for admission and breakfast. The justly incensed jailer refused to take them in, saying they had abused his hospitality. The matter was taken to higher authorities and the exiles have obtained their old quarters. On the whole, this decision was just. Some slight punishment should be inflicted on the absentees, but a good deal can be excused to high spirits, while it should not be held that a mere frolicsome escapade like this should forfeit a prisoner's legal right to food and shelter. There is a time to dance, but one cannot be dancing all the time. The jailer should not allow personal pique to interfere with grave constitutional privileges.

A decision of no little importance has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the power of states to tax foreign corporations doing business within their limits. The decision was rendered in a case instituted against the comptroller of the state of New York to vacate an assessment made on the capital of a large western drug house having a branch in New York city. The validity of the New York law was sustained by the Supreme Court in affirmance of the decision rendered below. Judge Shiras, who announced the decision of the court, said that the law was settled that a state might impose such conditions for permitting a foreign corporation to do business within its limits as it might deem expedient, and that it might make the grant dependent upon the payment of a specific license tax or a sum proportioned to the use of its capital used within the state, and that this did not constitute a discrimination against the products of other states.

A visitor from another planet, where parties and elections are unknown, might naturally ask on the day after an American election, "Where are the excited, applauding, denouncing citizens I saw in vast crowds during the week before the polls opened?" The quiet acceptance of fairly wrought defeat, the return to ordinary rounds of duty, a whole nation stirred and then calm—all this might seem inexplicable. The story is told in a word: The republic has cherished the principle that the honestly ascertained will of the majority shall prevail.

GOV. CLOUGH SAYS FAREWELL

DELIVERS HIS LAST MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

A Comprehensive Review of the Business of the State—All Departments of the State Government Are in a Satisfactory Condition—Work of Organizing and Equipping Minnesota's Volunteers Is Reviewed—National Government Severely Criticised for Its Treatment of the Indians—Makes No Recommendations, but Asks Careful Consideration of Those of His Successor.

Gov. Clough's Address.

The following is a brief synopsis of the farewell message of Gov. Clough:

The message is a thorough and comprehensive review of the state's affairs. The attention of the legislature is called to the development and present condition of the various departments of the state government, and to such other matters of public concern as the governor believes are worthy of consideration.

The work of organizing and equipping the four regiments which constituted Minnesota's quota of the volunteer force called into the service of the national government to serve in the war against Spain is reviewed by the governor. He points with pride to the excellent record made by the Minnesota regiments who, he says, proved themselves worthy sons and successors to the brave members of the First Minnesota, which withstood Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and to the equally brave men of the other Minnesota regiments, who faced death on the numerous battlefields of the Civil war. A tribute is paid to the noble, self-sacrificing women who did so much toward ministering to the sick, wounded and dying in camp. The governor refers in glowing terms to the Third United States infantry, whose ranks contain so many sons of Minnesota, and pays a feeling tribute to the memory of the noble-hearted Maj. M. C. Wilkinson.

The governor touches briefly on the new problems which confront the nation as a result of the late war, and expresses his confidence in the ability of the national government to deal justly and adequately with them.

The business of the adjutant general's office has assumed large proportions, owing to the work of equipping and organizing the volunteers and the efficiency of the office is testified to by the promptness with which this work was accomplished.

The expense incurred in organizing the four regiments was $143,164.34. The expense of caring for the sick soldiers and sundry allied objects amounted to $10,000. The proper bills for these expenditures have been forwarded to the war department for settlement.

The governor speaks of the recent Indian fight at Leech lake as the culmination of a series of acts and neglects on the part of the national government most wrongful to the Indians. His criticism of the government's treatment of the Chippewas is particularly severe.

The legislature is asked to change the statutes governing the militia so as to authorize the permanent maintenance of four regiments, instead of three.

The duties of the public examiner have enormously increased, according to the governor, and the increase in the force at his command has not kept pace with the demands that ought legitimately to be made upon his office. The office, he says, furnishes the only illustration known to him of a department with totally inadequate facilities for even approximately discharging its duties and one where all the acts of the executive officer can justly be judged, only when they are considered in connection with this mistaken and niggardly policy which has hitherto directed legislation governing this office.

Of the work of the bureau of labor the governor speaks in terms of the highest praise. The bureau has been a most potent factor, during the past few years, in changing the state from one that was legally doing very little for labor and giving it a place at the head of our American commonwealths in this beneficent movement for social reform.

The governor says that the general management of all the executive offices of the state has been such as to commend them to the confidence and respect of the public. This, he says, is especially true of the office of insurance commissioner. Through its agency the people of the state have received much protection from fraudulent insurance companies.

The work of the railroad and warehouse commission has resulted in much benefit to the state. The commission has been an important factor in securing reduced freight rates and in correcting abuses and discriminations once so prevalent in railroad management. The inspection of grain is also under the control of this commission and in this work the inspectors have established a reputation throughout the world for the honesty and uniformity of their grades.

The dairy and food commission has assisted in stimulating the development of our dairy interests, and much benefit has been derived from their labors in other fields under their jurisdition

Of the educational interests of the state the governor says: "In no other state in the Union can a more favorable exhibit in all matters relating to education be made than in Minnesota. In all departments the enrollment of students has increased faster than the population. The special schools for the blind, the deaf and other defectives are each making improvements in methods of work and in other ways are coming to deserve, as well as to receive, the commendation of the philanthropic workers throughout the state and nation.

The hospitals for the insane in the state contained, on July 31, 1898, a total of 3,265 patients, of whom 1,895 were men and 1,370 were women. The problem of caring for the insane always has been and always will be a serious one. The great and increasing number of insane and the large expenses made necessary by their condition, together with all the complaints arising from efforts to deal with those with disordered minds, forces the administration ever to consider economy in management. This must be observed so far as it is consistent with the proper care of the unfortunate whom we endeavor to restore to themselves and to their right minds. Expense, however, should not be permitted to stand in the way of the possible recovery of the insane. In developing methods for so caring for these unfortunates as to obtain the greatest measure of mental recovery with the least expense, the hospitals of Minnesota have contributed much to the progress in this branch of medical science and successful practical philanthropy. We can reasonably hope for much continuous reform, provided the future legislation for and supervision over them, like that in the past, is dictated by motives of humanity and not those of partisan or private advantage in consideration.

The penal and reformatory institutions of the state are in a satisfactory condition. The managers of our penal institutions, while so shaping discipline as to secure a large amount of reformation among the inmates committed to their care, and also attaining commendable results in so adjusting prison labor as to cause a minimum of injury and a maximum of benefit to free workers, have not been unmindful of the pockets of the taxpayers. To such an extent has this been attained that the state prison is now more than self-supporting. The governor alludes to the investigation of the state prison which, he says, resulted in a complete vindication of the individuals against whom complaints were made.

The state board of charities and corrections has been an important factor in developing in our penal institutions more successful methods of reform work.

The efficiency of the state board of health has won for it the admiration of the medical world in the United States and in Europe.

The state game and fish commission has done admirable work in bringing before the public the great economic value of the fish and game within our borders and wisely administering laws for the prosecution of the same. All the other boards and commissions have made commendable records for usefulness and also for wise and honest administration.

The reimbursing of those public spirited gentlemen who advanced money for Minnesota's exhibit at the Omaha exposition is strongly urged. The amount advanced was $25,000. The governor speaks with pride of the showing Minnesota made at that exposition.

The governor gives a detailed statement of the state's finances showing a total in the state treasury of $872,574.69. The estimated receipts and disbursements of the state revenue fund, in the opinion of the governor, will closely approximate the actual revenue receipts on the basis of a tax levy of 1.5 mills, which has been in force during a number of years.

In conclusion the governor says: "My successor brings to this office the experience of many years in the service of the state and of the nation and a high reputation for character, ability and sound judgment. For these qualifications he deserves and I am sure will receive from all his associates in office and from the general public that same consideration which has been accorded to me in such generous proportions. As my official duties end with the sending of this message, I have refrained from making recommendations save as they relate to transactions that have grown out of my administration or that have taken place during my term of office. My successor will offer his recommendations, suggested by the reports of the various departments, by his long experience in public life and by his matured judgment relating to state affairs. For them I bespeak in advance that careful attention from your honorable bodies which I have found the legislature of Minnesota ever ready to grant to its chief executive. The people of Minnesota have honored me with a high trust. In now surrendering it I desire to acknowledge to my co-workers in official life my sense of duty toward the people which have accompanied all their official acts. Trusting that my successor may be favored with a like cordial, conservative and efficient support from those of his official household, I close the duties devolving upon me by the suffrages of the people with the earnest hope that Divine Providence may ever, in the future, shower the richest blessings upon this fair state and its loyal and devoted citizens."

FARMERS IN SESSION.

State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—The regular annual state convention of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Minnesota convened yesterday afternoon in room 16 at the capitol. The convention was called to order by Vice President Campbell. C. H. Hopkins of Fairfax, Martin county, was elected chairman and J. C. Hanley of St. Paul, secretary. The convention spent most of its time in listening to speeches. Committees on resolutions, auditing and credentials were appointed as follows: Resolutions, Erick Olson, P. J. Leahy, J. B. Dukes, Ignatius Donnelly, C. H. Hopkins; auditing accounts, Ignatius Donnelly, G. W. Hall, H. P. Weeding; credentials, John K. Cook, William Dawson, J. C. Hanley. The business of the convention was then finished, so far as the afternoon session was concerned, and it spent the rest of daylight listening to speeches.

NEW BADGER OFFICERS.

Ceremonies of a Simple Character Occur at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—Wisconsin's new state officers were inaugurated yesterday, the formal ceremonies taking place in the assembly chamber. The new officers, excepting Gov. Scofield, the only one who succeeds himself, gathered in Milwaukee and came to the capital on a special train. They were met at the depot by the old state officers, Mayor Whelan and other members of the local reception committee, and, entering carriages, the procession was formed, headed by the Governor's Guards. At the capitol the new officers were escorted to seats and each was presented by his predecessor to Chief Justice Cassaday, who administered the oath of office. Each was then escorted to his department, where they held informal receptions. There was no inaugural ball, and the ceremonies were of the most simple character.

OPEN WATER IN ALASKA.

The Yukon and Lake Bennett Not Yet Closed.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 4.—The steamer Al Ki, from Alaska, has a number of passengers from Dawson City. Among them are Capt. E. M. Strickland, of the Canadian mounted police, who left Dawson Dec. 3. Considerable open water is reported on the Yukon and lakes. Lake Bennett is not yet frozen over. A great many prospectors are coming up the Yukon to the Thistle creek district, which was discovered last fall. About 500 pounds of mail from Dawson reached Lake Bennett Dec. 23. It left Dawson Nov. 20.

Appointed by Gov. Scofield.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—Gov. Edward Scofield has appointed Albert Solliday of Watertown as quartermaster general, W. N. G., to succeed Oscar B. Zweituch of Milwaukee, resigned. A. J. Nelson of Waupaca was appointed a member of the state board of control in place of Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, resigned.

Railroad Man Killed.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 4. — Henry L. Gilbert, a freight conductor of the Northern Pacific railroad, was instantly killed at Pullman. He was making a flying switch, missed his footing and fell beneath the cars. He was decapitated. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles.

Sixteen Cars Ditched.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 4. — An eastbound freight on the Northwestern road was wrecked near Dover by a wheel on the front car breaking. Sixteen cars were ditched.

Four Miners Killed.

Jamestown, Cal., Jan. 4.—Four miners were killed in Jumper mine by the dropping of a skip which fell 180 feet to the bottom of the shaft. One other was slightly injured.

Bad Fire at Plankinton.

Plankinton, N. D., Jan. 4.—The general store of D. Bartow, covering a 100-foot front, was entirely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been started from a defective flue. Loss about $25,000. No insurance.

Glenville Fire.

Glenville, Minn., Jan. 4.—The store building here owned by H. G. Koontz of Albert Lea, was destroyed by fire and the entire stock of goods, valued at $5,000, consumed. Insurance, $4,000 on stock.

NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

THE LEGISLATURE MEETS AND EFFECTS AN ORGANIZATION.

The Caucus Nominees of the Republicans Are Elected in Both Houses—Hon. A. N. Dare Chosen Speaker of the House and Israel Bergstrom Chief Clerk—S. A. Langum Is Secretary of the Senate—Committees Appointed to Wait on Gov. Lind and Inform Him That the Legislature Is Ready for Business.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5. — The thirty-first session of the legislature of Minnesota was initiated yesterday with all the formalities due to the occasion. Lieut. Gov. Smith presided in the senate, his selection having been made by the people at the recent election. The first business done by the house was the election of its own presiding officer in the person of Hon. A. N. Dare, the Republican caucus nominee. The organization of the two houses was perfected in accordance with the conclusions of the caucuses of the Republican members in each case.

The organization of the senate proceeded without delay, Lieut. Gov. Smith taking his place shortly after the noon hour. Chief Justice Start, of the supreme court, occupied a place in the right and Rev. W. W. Lewis on the left. The latter offered the opening prayer. Senator J. D. Jones was then named as temporary secretary and the senators were sworn in by Chief Justice Start.

The election of officers came next and the Republican caucus nominees were lected by the straight party vote of 44, the Democrats and Populists uniting in 19 votes for their nominees. For secretary S. A. Langum was elected over Martin Granrud; for assistant secretary A. D. Countryman defeated F. G. Linenfelcher; for enrolling clerk Victor Shallern was chosen, against V. B. Crane; for engrossing clerk A. B. Christy was elected over F. W. Walker; for sergeant-at-arms W. P. Dunnington defeated George W. Anderson.

Senator Knatvold presented a resolution providing for the other customary officers of the senate as agreed upon by the Republican caucus

A committee of three was authorized to act with a committee of the house and notify the governor and governor-elect that the legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication they might have to make. A committee on rules was provided for, and the rules of the last senate adopted until the committee should report.

The house not having completed its organization a recess was taken until 4 o'clock, when the report of the house was received and an adjournment taken to 10 o'clock this morning.

The House.

The house of representatives of the Minnesota State legislature began the thirty-first session yesterday by organizing with the election of the officers recommended by the Republican caucus, as follows:

Speaker—Hon. A. N. Dare, Elk River.

Chief Clerk—Israel Bergtsrom, Minneapolis.

First Assistant Clerk—O. K. Dahle, Spring Grove.

Second Assistant Clerk—J. A. Everett, Fairmont.

Engrossing Clerk — N. H. Ingersoll, Crow Wing county.

Enrolling Clerk—Edwin F. Beck, St. Paul.

Assistant Enrolling Clerk and Postmaster—L. M. Barrie, Hutchinson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward Fanning, Stewartville, Olmsted county.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms — E. A. Nelson, Hallock.

Chaplain—O. N. Lindh, Alexandria.

The Democratic minority presented candidates for each of the offices, but they were voted down along party lines. The house held two sessions, one at noon and the other at 4 o'clock. Near the close of the afternoon session Mr. Jacobson offered a resolution providing for an investigation into the charges preferred relative to the management of the railroad and warehouse commission and the sale of binding twine made at the state prison. The resolution was laid over for further consideration and ordered printed. This resolution was the only business taken up outside the routine of the organization. This and preparations to inaugurate the governor occupied nearly all the time of the opening day, and when the house adjourned it was until 10 o'clock this forenoon, when it will participate with the senate in a joint session for the inauguration of Gov. Lind.

Secretary of State Berg is ill with grip, so that he was not able to call the house to order. In his place Assistant Secretary of State Lommen called attention to the law providing that when the secretary of state cannot serve the senior member of the body is to call the house to order, and nominated Hon. J. F. Jacobson of Lac qui Parle, as the senior representative, to perform that duty. Mr. Jacobson called on Hon. C. F. Staples of Dakota county to act as secretary, and the roll of the house was then called by senatorial districts. Every one of the 119 members of the house responded to his name. As their names were called the members came forward, handed in their certificates of election and moved over to the west side of the hall, where Judge Collins, of the supreme court, stood ready to administer the oath of office. It required three-quarters of an hour to do this work. Chairman Jacobson then declared the house legally organized and ready to transact such business as might come before it.

The election of officers was then taken up and the Republican caucus nominees were elected as given above.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and LiveStock Markets.

St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2 @ 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2@65 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellaw, 32@33c; No. 3, 32 1-4@32 3-4c. Oats — No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 3, 26 3-4@27 3-4c. Barley and Rye — Sample barley, 36@44c; No. 2 rye, 49@50c; No. 3 rye, 47 1-2@48c. Seeds — No. 1 flax, $1.09@1.10; timothy, 90c@$1.25; red clover, $3.60@4.

Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 69 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 60c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 69 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 69 1-8c; January, No. 1 hard, 68 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; May, No. 1 hard, 70 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 69 1-8c. Oats, 28 5-8@29 1-4c; rye, 53 1-2c; barley, 38@42c; flax, to arrive, $1.13; May, $1.17.

Minneapolis, Jan. 5. — Wheat — January opened at 66 1-4c and closed at 67 1-2c; May opened at 69 1-8c and closed at 68c; July opened at 68 1-2c and closed at 68 1-2c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1-4@71 3-4c; No. 3, 67@68c; No. 2 hard, 66 1-2c; No. 3 hard, 64@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 68 1-2@69c; No. 2, 67 1-2@69c; No. 3, 64 1-2@68c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-4c; No. 3, 33 3-4@34 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 26 3-4@27 1-4c; No. 3, 26 1-2@26 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 5. — Flour is steady. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 68 1-2@69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c. Oats dull at 28 1-4@28 3-4c. Rye lower; No. 1, 54@54 1-4c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49 1-4c; sample, 44@48 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 5. — Hogs — Light, $3.45@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.80; heavy, $3.50@3.85; rough, $3.50@3.55. Cattle —Beeves, $4 @ 5.85; cows and heifers, $2@4.80; Texas steers, $3.40@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.40. Sheep—Natives, $2.50@4.25; Westerns, $3@4.15; lambs, $4@5.35.

South St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Hogs — $3.47 1-2@3.52 1-2. Cattle—Cows, $2.60 @3.25; stockers, $3.65@4; heifers, $3@3.05; oxen, $4.20; bulls, $2.80; calves, $4.90.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 5. — Hogs — $3.45@3.65. Cattle—Beeves, $4.35 @ 5; canners, $2; cows, $3.85; heifers, $3.45 @3.50; bulls, $3@3.35; stockers, $3.70@4; yearlings, $3.90@4.25; calves, $4.25 @4.40. Sheep, $3.50@5.

SUCCESSFUL TRAIN ROBBERY.

Robbers at Last Make a Rich Haul Near Macomb.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 5. — The ninth and first successful attempt at train-robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis route occurred last night at 8:55 near Macomb, a small station five miles east of here. Macomb being a flag station, one of the robbers got aboard the west-bound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb and compelling the train to stop there. It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchesters and revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman to cut loose from the remainder of the train. The mail, baggage and express cars were then run up the line about two miles and stopped in a lonely cut, where Engineer Calender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car, after which he was placed in front of the foremost robber and together they entered the express car, covering Express Messenger Newton and Baggagemaster Sieben with their pistols, forcing them to go outside the car. They then proceeded to dynamite the through safe, two charges

Completely Demolishing

the express company's safe and playing havoc with the car and its contents. It is not known how much money and valuables were secured as the safe blown open was a through safe, being opened only at a few of the most important towns along the line between Memphis and Kansas City. Everything was taken from it, and it is safe to say they were well paid for their trouble. The local safe was not molested. No attempt was made to molest the passengers. The robbers are supposed to have taken a southerly direction. After leaving the train they hurried away into the underbrush firing shots into the air as they went. A posse is being organized and will leave for the scene of the robbery immediately.

BURROWS HAS A CINCH.

No Doubt of His Re-election as Senator From Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5. — There is hardly a question of doubt about the re-election of Senator Burrows. It is only a question of how large his majority will be. Nearly eighty members have signed the call for a caucus and the Burrows people claim that of this number only two are at all doubtful. His vote is placed at anywhere from 80 to 90.

LEO WILL FORBID.

Archbishop Ireland Cannot Be a Delegate to the Czar's Conference.

London, Jan. 5. — The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The pope will forbid Archbishop Ireland to represent the United States at the disarmament conference because the Vatican is not to be represented.

Dingley Continues to Improve.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Dingley passed another comfortable day, the slight improvement noted the previous day continuing, and the attending physicians expressed renewed hope that the distinguished patient will recover. The crisis in the case is not expected until Thursday or Friday.

Lucre in Lead.

Dexter, Minn., Jan. 5. — Abner Degraff, who left here several years ago and went into the lead mines in Southwestern Missouri, has struck it rich. He is now worth in the neighborhood of $200,000. When he lived here he made his living by well digging.

Diphtheria at Pine City.

Pine City, Minn., Jan. 5.—Two cases of diphtheria were reported in different families here. There are fears that it will become epidemic. A strict quarantine has been established.

UNDER THE NEW REGIME

AMERICAN CONTROL IN CUBA WORKS SMOOTHLY.

The Commercial Classes in Havana Are Pleased With the Change—Autonomists Are to Be Ignored—Many Improvements Under Way—American Shippers Improve Their Opportunities — Order Is Being Brought Out of Chaos in the Postal Service—Police Service Being Slowly Organized.

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

American control in Cuba works smoothly. Generals Brooke and Ludlow are beginning the reorganization of the civil administration of the city. The Cubans are well pleased. Part of the Spaniards are sullen, but the commercial classes are satisfied with the new regime. The understanding is that no members of the former autonomist cabinet are to be included in Gen. Brooke's proposed council of advisers. They are all unpopular, and lack the confidence of both elements.

Civil Governor De Castro, by order of the military authorities, has abolished the use of passports and of stamped paper in the government offices. These were annoyances. Prompt steps have also been taken for improving the section of hygiene.

Col. Bliss was assisted by the treasury expert, Mr. Donaldson, who was in charge at Santiago. The merchants had prepared for the change. Since noon on Sunday fifteen vessels had entered the harbor with cargoes for discharge under the American tariff rates. American shippers seem to have improved their opportunities. Some confusion resulted as to tariff rates as none had been translated into Spanish. The importers had secured American money with which to pay duties.

The postoffice service for the city and foreign mails shows improvement. The confusion is still due to inefficient employes. The demoralization in the inland service cannot be remedied immediately. Chief Director Rathburn's first order after taking charge was to abolish the franking privilege, which has been grossly abused. A mistake made in Washington in printing 2 1-2-cent stamps for American correspondence has been remedied by selling the stamps for 2 cents.

The police service is being slowly organized. No general disorder exists. Two or three homicides during the last two days have been of the ordinary kind, and have no significance. Cubans and Spaniards are getting along pretty well. Some fears of social demoralization, of which the Americans complain, will be corrected when the police organization is more advanced. The military authorities do not want to use troops for duty of this kind.

IT IS ANARCHY.

Serious Situation in Hungary—Dueling and No Lawmaking.

London, Jan. 5.—The oldest constitutional country on the continent is Hungary. That country is without law. The ten years' treaty with Austria expired at midnight Saturday. There has been no vote on this account. There is no budget and no legislative provisions for the relations with Austria. The chamber closed Friday amid an indescribable uproar and met again yesterday, but the same state of affairs prevailed. Baron Banffy will probably be sacrificed to opposition violence, but his successor will not be much better off for long. Austria is only saved from a similar situation by a clause in the treaty permitting the emperor to prolong the augsleich for one year in the absence of parliamentary agreement. Therefore, Austria is under despotism. By way of coming to an arrangement the Hungarian ministers and deputies are busily engaged duelling. Hungary is a vigorous, enlightened and liberty-loving country, and this total failure of its representative institutions is one of the most distressing features of the end of the century.

QUAY WINS OUT.

Indorsed by a Majority in the Republican Caucus.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5.—Despite the efforts of the opponents of Senator Quay to secure a postponement of the senatorial caucus until a later date, the adherents of the senior senator carried their point and secured the indorsement of their favorite by 109 of the 164 Republican members of the legislature. This is nineteen less than the number necessary to elect a United States senator on joint ballot. The anti-Quay leaders are jubilant over the result of the caucus and claim that the man they are fighting can never succeed himself in the senate. On the other hand the Quay people and Senator Quay himself express confidence of ultimate victory.

Cadets Dismissed.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5.—News is received from Lexington that the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of thirty-five cadets. The young men dismissed represent twelve states, and their offence was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

Beaten and Robbed.

Milnor, N. D., Jan. 5. — Andrew Westlin, a wealthy bachelor living alone near Sandown, was assaulted and beaten into insensibility with the butt of a revolver. A large number of notes and $50 in cash were taken.

Danes Expelled.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Thirty fresh expulsions of Danes from North Schleswieg have been ordered it is said in consequence of the attendance of their employers at a meeting addresses by Herr Hanzen, a Danish deputy.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

When a man plays the races the races work him.

A tailor is sometimes able to mend everything but his ways.

The cowardice of some men prevents them from posing as cowards.

Ulsters and roll-top desks hide a great many things from the public.

Some men can't understand why the fool-killer doesn't call next door.

Secret societies evidently originated in Egypt. Mummies the word there.

The original settler in Tennessee was probably the first man who tennis saw.

It isn't vanity that makes a man go out between the acts and look in the glass.

According to the old saw, every dog has his day. So has every saint, for that matter.

It's pretty hard to make a schoolboy believe in an all-wise Providence when it rains on a holiday.

Truth is mighty and will prevail. Of course it will—just as long as that which prevails is labeled the truth.

Spain might utilize Cow-king Gillett in her cabinet. Just at this juncture his borrowing talent would come in quite handy.

Great wit may be akin to madness, but the relationship isn't to be compared to the madness of the small wit whose contribution is "declined with thanks."

A German dentist, Dr. Herz, proposes to put microbes into our mouths to steal away our pains. His discovery consists in an inoculant prepared from microbes he cultivates for the purpose. When applied in the case of a decayed tooth it stops the pain, but does not destroy the nerve; further, it again fixes the tooth and makes it possible to put in a lasting stopping. He has already treated a number of cases with it, and they have proved most successful.

There has been something substantial behind John Bull's protestations of brotherly love and his moral support during the Spanish difficulty. Some of the things which England expects of the United States are set down in terms by that blunt newspaper, the London Saturday Review. It expects us to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs; it expects that Great Britain will be remembered when the United States government firmly establishes its authority over the Philippines; it especially expects the assistance of this government when the inevitable struggle over China begins.

A serious question of jail etiquette has arisen at Eureka Springs, Ark., where four convicts absented themselves without leave from the county prison and went to a dance. In the morning they were all back again at the jail door, clamoring for admission and breakfast. The justly incensed jailer refused to take them in, saying they had abused his hospitality. The matter was taken to higher authorities and the exiles have obtained their old quarters. On the whole, this decision was just. Some slight punishment should be inflicted on the absentees, but a good deal can be excused to high spirits, while it should not be held that a mere frolicsome escapade like this should forfeit a prisoner's legal right to food and shelter. There is a time to dance, but one cannot be dancing all the time. The jailer should not allow personal pique to interfere with grave constitutional privileges.

A decision of no little importance has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to the power of states to tax foreign corporations doing business within their limits. The decision was rendered in a case instituted against the comptroller of the state of New York to vacate an assessment made on the capital of a large western drug house having a branch in New York city. The validity of the New York law was sustained by the Supreme Court in affirmance of the decision rendered below. Judge Shiras, who announced the decision of the court, said that the law was settled that a state might impose such conditions for permitting a foreign corporation to do business within its limits as it might deem expedient, and that it might make the grant dependent upon the payment of a specific license tax or a sum proportioned to the use of its capital used within the state, and that this did not constitute a discrimination against the products of other states.

A visitor from another planet, where parties and elections are unknown, might naturally ask on the day after an American election, "Where are the excited, applauding, denouncing citizens I saw in vast crowds during the week before the polls opened?" The quiet acceptance of fairly wrought defeat, the return to ordinary rounds of duty, a whole nation stirred and then calm—all this might seem inexplicable. The story is told in a word: The republic has cherished the principle that the honestly ascertained will of the majority shall prevail.

GOV. CLOUGH SAYS FAREWELL

DELIVERS HIS LAST MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

A Comprehensive Review of the Business of the State—All Departments of the State Government Are in a Satisfactory Condition—Work of Organizing and Equipping Minnesota's Volunteers Is Reviewed—National Government Severely Criticised for Its Treatment of the Indians—Makes No Recommendations, but Asks Careful Consideration of Those of His Successor.

Gov. Clough's Address.

The following is a brief synopsis of the farewell message of Gov. Clough:

The message is a thorough and comprehensive review of the state's affairs. The attention of the legislature is called to the development and present condition of the various departments of the state government, and to such other matters of public concern as the governor believes are worthy of consideration.

The work of organizing and equipping the four regiments which constituted Minnesota's quota of the volunteer force called into the service of the national government to serve in the war against Spain is reviewed by the governor. He points with pride to the excellent record made by the Minnesota regiments who, he says, proved themselves worthy sons and successors to the brave members of the First Minnesota, which withstood Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, and to the equally brave men of the other Minnesota regiments, who faced death on the numerous battlefields of the Civil war. A tribute is paid to the noble, self-sacrificing women who did so much toward ministering to the sick, wounded and dying in camp. The governor refers in glowing terms to the Third United States infantry, whose ranks contain so many sons of Minnesota, and pays a feeling tribute to the memory of the noble-hearted Maj. M. C. Wilkinson.

The governor touches briefly on the new problems which confront the nation as a result of the late war, and expresses his confidence in the ability of the national government to deal justly and adequately with them.

The business of the adjutant general's office has assumed large proportions, owing to the work of equipping and organizing the volunteers and the efficiency of the office is testified to by the promptness with which this work was accomplished.

The expense incurred in organizing the four regiments was $143,164.34. The expense of caring for the sick soldiers and sundry allied objects amounted to $10,000 The proper bills for these expenditures have been forwarded to the war department for settlement.

The governor speaks of the recent Indian fight at Leech lake as the culmination of a series of acts and neglects on the part of the national government most wrongful to the Indians. His criticism of the government's treatment of the Chippewas is particularly severe.

The legislature is asked to change the statutes governing the militia so as to authorize the permanent maintenance of four regiments, instead of three.

The duties of the public examiner have enormously increased, according to the governor, and the increase in the force at his command has not kept pace with the demands that ought legitimately to be made upon his office. The office, he says, furnishes the only illustration known to him of a department with totally inadequate facilities for even approximately discharging its duties and one where all the acts of the executive officer can justly be judged, only when they are considered in connection with this mistaken and niggardly policy which has hitherto directed legislation governing this office.

Of the work of the bureau of labor the governor speaks in terms of the highest praise. The bureau has been a most potent factor, during the past few years, in changing the state from one that was legally doing very little for labor and giving it a place at the head of our American commonwealths in this beneficent movement for social reform.

The governor says that the general management of all the executive offices of the state has been such as to commend them to the confidence and respect of the public. This, he says, is especially true of the office of insurance commissioner. Through its agency the people of the state have received much protection from fraudulent insurance companies.

The work of the railroad and warehouse commission has resulted in much benefit to the state. The commission has been an important factor in securing reduced freight rates and in correcting abuses and discriminations once so prevalent in railroad management. The inspection of grain is also under the control of this commission and in this work the inspectors have established a reputation throughout the world for the honesty and uniformity of their grades.

The dairy and food commission has assisted in stimulating the development of our dairy interests, and much benefit has been derived from their labors in other fields under their jurisdition

Of the educational interests of the state the governor says: "In no other state in the Union can a more favorable exhibit in all matters relating to education be made than in Minnesota. In all departments the enrollment of students has increased faster than the population. The special schools for the blind, the deaf and other defectives are each making improvements in methods of work and in other ways are coming to deserve, as well as to receive, the commendation of the philanthropic workers throughout the state and nation.

The hospitals for the insane in the state contained, on July 31, 1898, a total of 3,265 patients, of whom 1,895 were men and 1,370 were women. The problem of caring for the insane always has been and always will be a serious one. The great and increasing number of insane and the large expenses made necessary by their condition, together with all the complaints arising from efforts to deal with those with disordered minds, forces the administration ever to consider economy in management. This must be observed so far as it is consistent with the proper care of the unfortunate whom we endeavor to restore to themselves and to their right minds. Expense, however, should not be permitted to stand in the way of the possible recovery of the insane. In developing methods for so caring for these unfortunates as to obtain the greatest measure of mental recovery with the least expense, the hospitals of Minnesota have contributed much to the progress in this branch of medical science and successful practical philanthropy. We can reasonably hope for much continuous reform, provided the future legislation for and supervision over them, like that in the past, is dictated by motives of humanity and not those of partisan or private advantage in consideration.

The penal and reformatory institutions of the state are in a satisfactory condition. The managers of our penal institutions, while so shaping discipline as to secure a large amount of reformation among the inmates committed to their care, and also attaining commendable results in so adjusting prison labor as to cause a minimum of injury and a maximum of benefit to free workers, have not been unmindful of the pockets of the taxpayers. To such an extent has this been attained that the state prison is now more than self-supporting. The governor alludes to the investigation of the state prison which, he says, resulted in a complete vindication of the individuals against whom complaints were made.

The state board of charities and corrections has been an important factor in developing in our penal institutions more successful methods of reform work.

The efficiency of the state board of health has won for it the admiration of the medical world in the United States and in Europe.

The state game and fish commission has done admirable work in bringing before the public the great economic value of the fish and game within our borders and wisely administering laws for the prosecution of the same. All the other boards and commissions have made commendable records for usefulness and also for wise and honest administration.

The reimbursing of those public spirited gentlemen who advanced money for Minnesota's exhibit at the Omaha exposition is strongly urged. The amount advanced was $25,000. The governor speaks with pride of the showing Minnesota made at that exposition.

The governor gives a detailed statement of the state's finances showing a total in the state treasury of $872,574.69. The estimated receipts and disbursements of the state revenue fund, in the opinion of the governor, will closely approximate the actual revenue receipts on the basis of a tax levy of 1.5 mills, which has been in force during a number of years.

In conclusion the governor says: "My successor brings to this office the experience of many years in the service of the state and of the nation and a high reputation for character, ability and sound judgment. For these qualifications he deserves and I am sure will receive from all his associates in office and from the general public that same consideration which has been accorded to me in such generous proportions. As my official duties end with the sending of this message, I have refrained from making recommendations save as they relate to transactions that have grown out of my administration or that have taken place during my term of office. My successor will offer his recommendations, suggested by the reports of the various departments, by his long experience in public life and by his matured judgment relating to state affairs. For them I bespeak in advance that careful attention from your honorable bodies which I have found the legislature of Minnesota ever ready to grant to its chief executive. The people of Minnesota have honored me with a high trust. In now surrendering it I desire to acknowledge to my co-workers in official life my sense of duty toward the people which have accompanied all their official acts. Trusting that my successor may be favored with a like cordial, conservative and efficient support from those of his official household, I close the duties devolving upon me by the suffrages of the people with the earnest hope that Divine Providence may ever, in the future, shower the richest blessings upon this fair state and its loyal and devoted citizens."

FARMERS IN SESSION.

State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

St. Paul, Jan. 4.—The regular annual state convention of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Minnesota convened yesterday afternoon in room 16 at the capitol. The convention was called to order by Vice President Campbell. C. H. Hopkins of Fairfax, Martin county, was elected chairman and J. C. Hanley of St. Paul, secretary. The convention spent most of its time in listening to speeches. Committees on resolutions, auditing and credentials were appointed as follows: Resolutions, Erick Olson, P. J. Leahy, J. B. Dukes, Ignatius Donnelly, C. H. Hopkins; auditing accounts, Ignatius Donnelly, G. W. Hall, H. P. Weeding; credentials, John K. Cook, William Dawson, J. C. Hanley. The business of the convention was then finished, so far as the afternoon session was concerned, and it spent the rest of daylight listening to speeches.

NEW BADGER OFFICERS.

Ceremonies of a Simple Character Occur at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—Wisconsin's new state officers were inaugurated yesterday, the formal ceremonies taking place in the assembly chamber. The new officers, excepting Gov. Scofield, the only one who succeeds himself, gathered in Milwaukee and came to the capital on a special train. They were met at the depot by the old state officers, Mayor Whelan and other members of the local reception committee, and, entering carriages, the procession was formed, headed by the Governor's Guards. At the capitol the new officers were escorted to seats and each was presented by his predecessor to Chief Justice Cassaday, who administered the oath of office. Each was then escorted to his department, where they held informal receptions. There was no inaugural ball, and the ceremonies were of the most simple character.

OPEN WATER IN ALASKA.

The Yukon and Lake Bennett Not Yet Closed.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 4.—The steamer Al Ki, from Alaska, has a number of passengers from Dawson City. Among them are Capt. E. M. Strickland, of the Canadian mounted police, who left Dawson Dec. 3. Considerable open water is reported on the Yukon and lakes. Lake Bennett is not yet frozen over. A great many prospectors are coming up the Yukon to the Thistle creek district, which was discovered last fall. About 500 pounds of mail from Dawson reached Lake Bennett Dec. 23. It left Dawson Nov. 20.

Appointed by Gov. Scofield.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 4.—Gov. Edward Scofield has appointed Albert Solliday of Watertown as quartermaster general, W. N. G., to succeed Oscar B. Zweituch of Milwaukee, resigned. A. J. Nelson of Waupaca was appointed a member of the state board of control in place of Richard Guenther of Oshkosh, resigned.

Railroad Man Killed.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 4. — Henry L. Gilbert, a freight conductor of the Northern Pacific railroad, was instantly killed at Pullman. He was making a flying switch, missed his footing and fell beneath the cars. He was decapitated. He was prominent in G. A. R. circles.

Sixteen Cars Ditched.

Winona, Minn., Jan. 4. — An eastbound freight on the Northwestern road was wrecked near Dover by a wheel on the front car breaking. Sixteen cars were ditched.

Four Miners Killed.

Jamestown, Cal., Jan. 4.—Four miners were killed in Jumper mine by the dropping of a skip which fell 180 feet to the bottom of the shaft. One other was slightly injured.

Bad Fire at Plankinton.

Plankinton, N. D., Jan. 4.—The general store of D. Bartow, covering a 100-foot front, was entirely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been started from a defective flue. Loss about $25,000. No insurance.

Glenville Fire.

Glenville, Minn., Jan. 4.—The store building here owned by H. G. Koontz of Albert Lea, was destroyed by fire and the entire stock of goods, valued at $5,000, consumed. Insurance, $4,000 on stock.

NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

THE LEGISLATURE MEETS AND EFFECTS AN ORGANIZATION.

The Caucus Nominees of the Republicans Are Elected in Both Houses—Hon. A. N. Dare Chosen Speaker of the House and Israel Bergstrom Chief Clerk—S. A. Langum Is Secretary of the Senate—Committees Appointed to Wait on Gov. Lind and Inform Him That the Legislature Is Ready for Business.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5. — The thirty-first session of the legislature of Minnesota was initiated yesterday with all the formalities due to the occasion. Lieut. Gov. Smith presided in the senate, his selection having been made by the people at the recent election. The first business done by the house was the election of its own presiding officer in the person of Hon. A. N. Dare, the Republican caucus nominee. The organization of the two houses was perfected in accordance with the conclusions of the caucuses of the Republican members in each case.

The organization of the senate proceeded without delay, Lieut. Gov. Smith taking his place shortly after the noon hour. Chief Justice Start, of the supreme court, occupied a place in the right and Rev. W. W. Lewis on the left. The latter offered the opening prayer. Senator J. D. Jones was then named as temporary secretary and the senators were sworn in by Chief Justice Start.

The election of officers came next and the Republican caucus nominees were lected by the straight party vote of 44, the Democrats and Populists uniting in 19 votes for their nominees. For secretary S. A. Langum was elected over Martin Granrud; for assistant secretary A. D. Countryman defeated F. G. Linenfelcher; for enrolling clerk Victor Shallern was chosen, against V. B. Crane; for engrossing clerk A. B. Christy was elected over F. W. Walker; for sergeant-at-arms W. P. Dunnington defeated George W. Anderson.

Senator Knatvold presented a resolution providing for the other customary officers of the senate as agreed upon by the Republican caucus

A committee of three was authorized to act with a committee of the house and notify the governor and governor-elect that the legislature was organized and ready to receive any communication they might have to make. A committee on rules was provided for, and the rules of the last senate adopted until the committee should report.

The house not having completed its organization a recess was taken until 4 o'clock, when the report of the house was received and an adjournment taken to 10 o'clock this morning.

The House.

The house of representatives of the Minnesota State legislature began the thirty-first session yesterday by organizing with the election of the officers recommended by the Republican caucus, as follows:

Speaker—Hon. A. N. Dare, Elk River.

Chief Clerk—Israel Bergtsrom, Minneapolis.

First Assistant Clerk—O. K. Dahle, Spring Grove.

Second Assistant Clerk—J. A. Everett, Fairmont.

Engrossing Clerk — N. H. Ingersoll, Crow Wing county.

Enrolling Clerk—Edwin F. Beck, St. Paul.

Assistant Enrolling Clerk and Postmaster—L. M. Barrie, Hutchinson.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward Fanning, Stewartville, Olmsted county.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms — E. A. Nelson, Hallock.

Chaplain—O. N. Lindh, Alexandria.

The Democratic minority presented candidates for each of the offices, but they were voted down along party lines. The house held two sessions, one at noon and the other at 4 o'clock. Near the close of the afternoon session Mr. Jacobson offered a resolution providing for an investigation into the charges preferred relative to the management of the railroad and warehouse commission and the sale of binding twine made at the state prison. The resolution was laid over for further consideration and ordered printed. This resolution was the only business taken up outside the routine of the organization. This and preparations to inaugurate the governor occupied nearly all the time of the opening day, and when the house adjourned it was until 10 o'clock this forenoon, when it will participate with the senate in a joint session for the inauguration of Gov. Lind.

Secretary of State Berg is ill with grip, so that he was not able to call the house to order. In his place Assistant Secretary of State Lommen called attention to the law providing that when the secretary of state cannot serve the senior member of the body is to call the house to order, and nominated Hon. J. F. Jacobson of Lac qui Parle, as the senior representative, to perform that duty. Mr. Jacobson called on Hon. C. F. Staples of Dakota county to act as secretary, and the roll of the house was then called by senatorial districts. Every one of the 119 members of the house responded to his name. As their names were called the members came forward, handed in their certificates of election and moved over to the west side of the hall, where Judge Collins, of the supreme court, stood ready to administer the oath of office. It required three-quarters of an hour to do this work. Chairman Jacobson then declared the house legally organized and ready to transact such business as might come before it.

The election of officers was then taken up and the Republican caucus nominees were elected as given above.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and LiveStock Markets.

St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 66 1-2 @ 67c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-2@65 1-2c. Corn — No. 3 yellaw, 32@33c; No. 3, 32 1-4@32 3-4c. Oats — No. 3 white, 27@28c; No. 3, 26 3-4@27 3-4c. Barley and Rye — Sample barley, 36@44c; No. 2 rye, 49@50c; No. 3 rye, 47 1-2@48c. Seeds — No. 1 flax, $1.09@1.10; timothy, 90c@$1.25; red clover, $3.60@4.

Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, 69 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 62 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 60c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 69 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 69 1-8c; January, No. 1 hard, 68 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1-8c; May, No. 1 hard, 70 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 69 1-8c. Oats, 28 5-8@29 1-4c; rye, 53 1-2c; barley, 38@42c; flax, to arrive, $1.13; May, $1.17.

Minneapolis, Jan. 5. — Wheat — January opened at 66 1-4c and closed at 67 1-2c; May opened at 69 1-8c and closed at 68c; July opened at 68 1-2c and closed at 68 1-2c. On track—No. 1 hard, 68 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 71 1-4@71 3-4c; No. 3, 67@68c; No. 2 hard, 66 1-2c; No. 3 hard, 64@65c; No. 1 Northern spring, 68 1-2@69c; No. 2, 67 1-2@69c; No. 3, 64 1-2@68c. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-4c; No. 3, 33 3-4@34 1-4c. Oats—No. 2, 26 3-4@27 1-4c; No. 3, 26 1-2@26 3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 5. — Flour is steady. Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 68 1-2@69c; No. 2 Northern, 67c. Oats dull at 28 1-4@28 3-4c. Rye lower; No. 1, 54@54 1-4c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49 1-4c; sample, 44@48 1-2c.

Chicago, Jan. 5. — Hogs — Light, $3.45@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.80; heavy, $3.50@3.85; rough, $3.50@3.55. Cattle—Beeves, $4 @ 5.85; cows and heifers, $2@4.80; Texas steers, $3.40@4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.40. Sheep—Natives, $2.50@4.25; Westerns, $3@4.15; lambs, $4@5.35.

South St. Paul, Jan. 5. — Hogs — $3.47 1-2@3.52 1-2. Cattle—Cows, $2.60@3.25; stockers, $3.65@4; heifers, $3@3.05; oxen, $4.20; bulls, $2.80; calves, $4.90.

Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 5. — Hogs — $3.45@3.65. Cattle—Beeves, $4.35 @ 5; canners, $2; cows, $3.85; heifers, $3.45@3.50; bulls, $3@3.35; stockers, $3.70@4; yearlings, $3.90@4.25; calves, $4.25@4.40. Sheep, $3.50@5.

SUCCESSFUL TRAIN ROBBERY.

Robbers at Last Make a Rich Haul Near Macomb.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 5. — The ninth and first successful attempt at train-robbery on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis route occurred last night at 8:55 near Macomb, a small station five miles east of here. Macomb being a flag station, one of the robbers got aboard the west-bound train at Norwood, the first station east of Macomb, paying his fare to Macomb and compelling the train to stop there. It was immediately boarded by five or six masked men, who, covering all members of the train crew with Winchesters and revolvers, compelled the engineer and fireman to cut loose from the remainder of the train. The mail, baggage and express cars were then run up the line about two miles and stopped in a lonely cut, where Engineer Calender was placed in front of the robbers and forced to break open the door of the express car, after which he was placed in front of the foremost robber and together they entered the express car, covering Express Messenger Newton and Baggagemaster Sieben with their pistols, forcing them to go outside the car. They then proceeded to dynamite the through safe, two charges

Completely Demolishing

the express company's safe and playing havoc with the car and its contents. It is not known how much money and valuables were secured as the safe blown open was a through safe, being opened only at a few of the most important towns along the line between Memphis and Kansas City. Everything was taken from it, and it is safe to say they were well paid for their trouble. The local safe was not molested. No attempt was made to molest the passengers. The robbers are supposed to have taken a southerly direction. After leaving the train they hurried away into the underbrush firing shots into the air as they went. A posse is being organized and will leave for the scene of the robbery immediately.

BURROWS HAS A CINCH.

No Doubt of His Re-election as Senator From Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5. — There is hardly a question of doubt about the re-election of Senator Burrows. It is only a question of how large his majority will be. Nearly eighty members have signed the call for a caucus and the Burrows people claim that of this number only two are at all doubtful. His vote is placed at anywhere from 80 to 90.

LEO WILL FORBID.

Archbishop Ireland Cannot Be a Delegate to the Czar's Conference.

London, Jan. 5. — The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The pope will forbid Archbishop Ireland to represent the United States at the disarmament conference because the Vatican is not to be represented.

Dingley Continues to Improve.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Representative Dingley passed another comfortable day, the slight improvement noted the previous day continuing, and the attending physicians expressed renewed hope that the distinguished patient will recover. The crisis in the case is not expected until Thursday or Friday.

Lucre in Lead.

Dexter, Minn., Jan. 5. — Abner Degraff, who left here several years ago and went into the lead mines in Southwestern Missouri, has struck it rich. He is now worth in the neighborhood of $200,000. When he lived here he made his living by well digging.

Diphtheria at Pine City.

Pine City, Minn., Jan. 5.—Two cases of diphtheria were reported in different families here. There are fears that it will become epidemic. A strict quarantine has been established.

UNDER THE NEW REGIME

AMERICAN CONTROL IN CUBA WORKS SMOOTHLY.

The Commercial Classes in Havana Are Pleased With the Change—Autonomists Are to Be Ignored—Many Improvements Under Way—American Shippers Improve Their Opportunities — Order Is Being Brought Out of Chaos in the Postal Service—Police Service Being Slowly Organized.

New York, Jan. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

American control in Cuba works smoothly. Generals Brooke and Ludlow are beginning the reorganization of the civil administration of the city. The Cubans are well pleased. Part of the Spaniards are sullen, but the commercial classes are satisfied with the new regime. The understanding is that no members of the former autonomist cabinet are to be included in Gen. Brooke's proposed council of advisers. They are all unpopular, and lack the confidence of both elements.

Civil Governor De Castro, by order of the military authorities, has abolished the use of passports and of stamped paper in the government offices. These were annoyances. Prompt steps have also been taken for improving the section of hygiene.

Col. Bliss was assisted by the treasury expert, Mr. Donaldson, who was in charge at Santiago. The merchants had prepared for the change. Since noon on Sunday fifteen vessels had entered the harbor with cargoes for discharge under the American tariff rates. American shippers seem to have improved their opportunities. Some confusion resulted as to tariff rates as none had been translated into Spanish. The importers had secured American money with which to pay duties.

The postoffice service for the city and foreign mails shows improvement. The confusion is still due to inefficient employes. The demoralization in the inland service cannot be remedied immediately. Chief Director Rathburn's first order after taking charge was to abolish the franking privilege, which has been grossly abused. A mistake made in Washington in printing 2 1-2-cent stamps for American correspondence has been remedied by selling the stamps for 2 cents.

The police service is being slowly organized. No general disorder exists. Two or three homicides during the last two days have been of the ordinary kind, and have no significance. Cubans and Spaniards are getting along pretty well. Some fears of social demoralization, of which the Americans complain, will be corrected when the police organization is more advanced. The military authorities do not want to use troops for duty of this kind.

IT IS ANARCHY.

Serious Situation in Hungary—Dueling and No Lawmaking.

London, Jan. 5.—The oldest constitutional country on the continent is Hungary. That country is without law. The ten years' treaty with Austria expired at midnight Saturday. There has been no vote on this account. There is no budget and no legislative provisions for the relations with Austria. The chamber closed Friday amid an indescribable uproar and met again yesterday, but the same state of affairs prevailed. Baron Banffy will probably be sacrificed to opposition violence, but his successor will not be much better off for long. Austria is only saved from a similar situation by a clause in the treaty permitting the emperor to prolong the augsleich for one year in the absence of parliamentary agreement. Therefore, Austria is under despotism. By way of coming to an arrangement the Hungarian ministers and deputies are busily engaged duelling. Hungary is a vigorous, enlightened and liberty-loving country, and this total failure of its representative institutions is one of the most distressing features of the end of the century.

QUAY WINS OUT.

Indorsed by a Majority in the Republican Caucus.

Harrisburg, Jan. 5.—Despite the efforts of the opponents of Senator Quay to secure a postponement of the senatorial caucus until a later date, the adherents of the senior senator carried their point and secured the indorsement of their favorite by 109 of the 164 Republican members of the legislature. This is nineteen less than the number necessary to elect a United States senator on joint ballot. The anti-Quay leaders are jubilant over the result of the caucus and claim that the man they are fighting can never succeed himself in the senate. On the other hand the Quay people and Senator Quay himself express confidence of ultimate victory.

Cadets Dismissed.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 5.—News is received from Lexington that the superintendent of the Virginia military institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of thirty-five cadets. The young men dismissed represent twelve states, and their offence was a breach of discipline committed on New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

Beaten and Robbed.

Milnor, N. D., Jan. 5. — Andrew Westlin, a wealthy bachelor living alone near Sandown, was assaulted and beaten into insensibility with the butt of a revolver. A large number of notes and $50 in cash were taken.

Danes Expelled.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Thirty fresh expulsions of Danes from North Schleswelg have been ordered it is said in consequence of the attendance of their employers at a meeting addresses by Herr Hanzen, a Danish deputy.

GOV. LIND'S FIRST MESSAGE

THE EXECUTIVE MAKES SOME IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Subject of Taxation Is Exhaustively Discussed and Suggestions Are Made Looking to a More Equitable Levy—Taxation of Railroads Comes in for a Fair Share of Attention and Important Changes in the Law Are Urged—Wisconsin's Plan for the Care of the Insane Is Favored—Practice of Issuing Railroad Passes Should Be Stopped — Direct Legislation Receives Consideration.

The following is Gov. Lind's message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Among the important duties which you have been commissioned by the people of this state to discharge, and one that cannot be delegated or deferred, is to provide the necessary monies for defraying the expenses of government, and for the support of our schools and state institutions. Pursuant to law, the state auditor has submitted his estimate of revenue receipts for the ensuing biennial period, based on a tax levy of one and one-half mills. This rate, according to the estimate, will produce $2,569,000 in the first year, and leave a surplus of $279,000 over and above estimated disbursements; in the second year, $2,655,000 with a surplus of $110,000. The estimated surplus for the two years, aggregating $389,000, limits your appropriations for new buildings and other original expenditures to a sum within those figures. While it is conceded that this estimated surplus is not excessive in view of the urgent necessity for increased facilities in some of our institutions, I venture the prediction that the rate suggested will produce a much larger amount than estimated under a stricter administration of our tax laws governing the return and assessment of personalty. A reform in that regard, even though you should not see fit to change existing law, is imperatively necessary. Besides, there is an extensive domain for a legitimate and material increase in the revenues of the state in a manner which will not impose any new burdens on our people, or on industry, as will be suggested farther on. If you avail yourselves of these sources, I feel confident that you can safely reduce the levy by 3-10 of a mill, and the state still realize in excess of the estimate. The taxpayers are entitled to a reduction in view of the growth of the state in population and wealth, and I earnestly recommend that it be made. This recommendation is not made in a spirit of indifference to the demands of that liberal progressive policy which is characteristic of our people in their views concerning public expenditures, but because it is earnestly believed that the adoption of the measures for additional revenues, and of reform in the administration of our state institutions, herein recommended, will result in increased revenues on the one hand, and a reduction of expenses on the other, and by that means leave a larger sum available for new undertakings than would result under the practices now in vogue.

Taxation.

The subject of taxation is one so vital to the state, so important to the people that it always merits the most earnest consideration of both legislaure and executive. The observations submitted are necessarily brief and lacking in detail, but they express in a general way the views of the executive as required by the constitution.

The state, which under our institutions is the people in their organic capacity, prescribes the conditions upon which the individual shall take, hold and enjoy private property. One of these conditions is that the state may appropriate from time to time, as required by the public welfare, part of such property for the public good. Taxation is such appropriation by the state of the property of the individual. It is only justified when exercised for public purposes, and in pursuance of express law. The question in behalf of what objects state taxation should be imposed presents few difficulties. As to our public schools, the administration of justice and of public affairs, our dependent and reformatory institutions, public buildings and highways, and many other public objects, we feel instinctively that they are matters of public concern, and that reasonable appropriations for those purposes are for the public good. But your duty and mine is only half performed when we have selected proper objects for the state's care. It is equally important that the money required for these purposes shall be levied and taken from such sources that its collection, in itself, will not be a detriment and menace to the public welfare. A good end does not justify questionable means. In our generous public-spirited haste to provide for the many meritorious objects of the public care, we have been so intent on the end that we have overlooked the means. The truth of the matter is that our state is to-day exacting taxes on the little stock, tools, implements—the means of subsistence—of numbers of our citizens who are struggling to support themselves and their families, while thousands who possess great wealth escape. Besides the inherent injustice of this, the state can ill afford to have those already battling for an independent existence loaded with additional burdens which will sooner or later transfer many of them into the dependent classes. That this condition of affairs exists, the most cursory investigation of the subject will show. It is no more just or candid to charge this to the depravity of the wealthier members of the community than it is to cry demagogy whenever the subject is brought up. It is in my judgment a condition resulting from the new forms that wealth has assumed under the remarkable progress and the economic changes which have taken place in this century. It is not a subject for a declamation or invective, but for patriotic, speedy solution, now and here, and as rapidly as the forms of our institutions permit.

In the early days of the republic, when the principles were formulated which still control our methods of taxation, visible property constituted the property of the community. Wealth meant houses, lands, implements and cattle. Franchises, bonds, stocks and securities were practically unknown. To-day they constitute according to conservative estimates perhaps 80 per cent of personalty wealth. They are owned by the wealthy. As a rule, they escape taxation, not because they are the property of the rich, but because the assessor cannot get his eyes on them. The producer, on the other hand, cannot conceal his stock, or the implements of his trade, and they are taxed. The patriotic desire to volunteer tribute to the state is probably no greater in the one than in the other. To illustrate, let me cite you to the last published report of our state auditor. The loans and credits of the private banks, brokers and stock jobbers in the state were returned and assessed at $383,636, while the sewing machines were valued at nearly twice that sum. All the bonds and stocks, other than bank stocks, were returned and valued at a less sum than the yearling calves, and less than double the valuation of the dogs over six months old. Judging by comparison and by data from other states, it is safe to assume that the value of the personal property in this state is nearly as great as that of the realty. As returned for taxation, the figures are in round numbers: real property, $500,000,000; personalty, $100,000,000. To get at the remaining personal property, or to substitute some other method of obtaining revenue more just and efficient than the present antiquated system of taxing personalty, is the problem. To solve this, I believe with my predecessor that a commission should be appointed. If action were taken by you in that behalf at once, a report might be obtained in time for consideration at this session.

Corporate Taxation.

Akin to the question discussed, but separate and distinct from it, and not in anywise dependent upon its disposition is the subject of licensing and taxing corporations. By wise and well considered legislation on this subject, you can obtain an amount of revenue that will more than make up for the proposed reduction in the tax levy and which will, with other corporation taxes, in the course of time increase the permanent revenues of the state to such an extent that a direct tax for the revenue fund can be dispensed with. Our law now requires the payment of a minimum incorporation fee of $50 to obtain a corporate charter, and in addition, one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capitalization in excess of $50,000. This provision is bringing large sums of money in to the treasury annually. It can and should be extended to foreign corporations doing business in this state. This would only be a measure of justice to ourselves and to our own business interests. The license fee should be uniform with that imposed on our domestic corporations and may then be collected on the entire capital stock of the foreign corporation, or on that portion of the capital engaged in business in this state, as is the law in New York. Either course is valid, and has been sanctioned by the courts of last resort, both state and federal. Much of the time of our courts, especially in the rural districts, is occupied by litigation brought by foreign corporations, who in the past have contributed nothing to the expense of government. This license fee, like that collected upon the issuance of a domestic charter, would be payable only once.

In addition to this, many of our sister states levy and collect an annual franchise tax upon corporations. Domestic corporations and foreign corporations doing business in the state are alike subject to it with such exceptions as the legislatures have chosen to make. This, it seems to me, is one of the most available as well as legitimate sources that you can turn to for revenue without burdening the individual citizen. The tax, in itself, is a just one, both on economic grounds and from the standpoint of public policy.

It is one of the easiest taxes to collect; practically self-enforcing. If a domestic corporation refuses to pay, such refusal can be made cause of the forfeiture of the charter. In case of the foreign corporations, they can be denied the process of our courts. This is the law in New York. What has been said with reference to domestic corporations applies with greater force to the numerous foreign corporations doing a large and lucrative business in this state; such as the various machine companies, the loan companies, the various trusts, and mining companies in the northern part of the state. It is not necessary that all corporations should be subjected to the tax. Those in regard to which the state has adopted a special method of taxation should be excepted. New York also excepts manufacturing companies which carry on the business of manufacture wholly within the state. But these are matters of detail to which it is not deemed necessary to further call your attention.

The legislation now in force for taxing express, telegraph, telephone and sleeping car companies in this state is in my judgment radically defective and should be revised. The rate imposed of 3 per cent on gross earnings computed solely on local business—"originating and ending within the state"—is grossly inadequate. Most of the railroad companies pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings including the interstate as well as the local. The earning capacity and rate of profit on the actual capital invested in the monopolies referred to are certainly greater than in railroading, and there is no good reason why the state should not collect a fair proportion of its revenues from that source. It is not alone the rate of taxation imposed upon these monopolies (I use the term monopoly in its economic sense) that needs revision. It is the basis for computing it which is wrong. Situated as is our state on the highway of commerce between two oceans, with our large centers of population near the state lines, it is but a small proportion of our business that is strictly local, that is to say, business originating and ending within the boundaries of the state. Under these circumstances, the business done wholly within the state is manifestly no criterion by which you can judge either of the actual intrinsic value of the property subjected to taxation, or the actual amount of revenue derived from its use, both of which items are factors in making a proper estimate of its value and of the revenue which should be exacted by the state. Besides, this basis for computing taxation is necessarily capable of gross abuses. Our law was evidently copied from the Wisconsin law. Under the Wisconsin law, which limits taxation on sleeping car companies to the gross earnings from business originating and ending wholly within the state (the same as ours), the companies have adopted a rule by which they refuse to sell sleeping car tickets from a point within the state to a point near the state line when there is a city beyond the state line, but insist for instance, on selling a ticket for Madison to Duluth to passengers going to Superior, as I discovered by personal inquiry. A system that leads to such subterfuges cannot be reformed too speedily.

To impose a percentage tax, or any tax levied directly on the gross earnings, state and interstate, of these monopolies, would be held a violation of the federal constitution. The tax, whether it be a 3 per cent or a greater rate, should be computed on a valuation of the corporation's property employed in its business in this state. The method for arriving at such valuation, and the only plan by which a proper rate of taxation can be fairly and legally imposed, is according to the provisions of chapter 109 of our laws for 1897. This act appears to have been carefully drawn, is in admirable form, and similar legislation has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States on appeals from the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. A change in the basis for computing these taxes to that prescribed in the chapter referred to, and which I earnestly recommend, would increase the revenues of the state from this source alone not less than $75,000 over the auditor's estimate.

Railroad Taxes.

Another branch of taxation that demands your earnest attention and well considered action is that of the franchises and property of corporations engaged in transportation by railroad in this state. I believe it has been the practice since the earliest days of the commonwealth to cover all taxes derived from this source into the state revenue fund. I deem this a wise plan, and believe that it should not be departed from. There are several methods in vogue for taxing this class of property in the different states in the Union. One is on the basis of a valuation arrived at substantially in the same way as other property is valued for taxation purposes. The other, and the mode which has always prevailed in this state, is by levying a certain percentage on the company's gross earnings. The latter mode, it seems to me, is the more just to the railroads, as the earning capacity of a property of that character is necessarily the dominating factor in determining its value for any purpose, as well as for ascertaining the share of the public burden which should equitably and justly be assigned to it.

The total amount of taxes paid on the gross earnings of the railroads in this state for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, was $1,127,950.24. The mileage is something over six thousand miles. A valuation of the railroad property in the state in the same proportion that other property is valued, would probably not fall below $10,000 per mile on an average. At this low valuation, a rate of taxation, the same as is imposed on other property in the state, 24 mills on the dollar, would have brought $1,440,000 for the current year. So it will be seen that our rate of taxation on railroad property on the basis of valuation is only about two-thirds that of the other property in the state.

You will also find upon investigation that our rate of taxation by percentage on the gross earnings is much below the rate that prevails in our sister states, which are within the domain of the systems transacting most of the business in our state. All of our railroads, with the exception of possibly one, are interstate roads and are not operated with reference to state lines but as systems. The companies do not keep separate accounts in each state. For the purpose of taxation they apportion the gross earnings of the system among the several states through which they run in proportion to the mileage in each. This is the only practicable way and is approximately correct and fair. So far as our railroad traffic is concerned, we are to all intents and purposes one jurisdiction with Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to some extent with the states west of us. This group of states are on the whole traversed and dominated by the same systems, and the business of each system operating within the group is treated as a unit. Our state is therefore (aside from the need of revenue) interested in seeing to it that it obtains substantially as large a proportion of the earnings of these companies for the support of its government and institutions as is taken by the other states in the group. If we do not insist upon this, we simply compel our people to help pay taxes in the other state. If our railroads were confined in their business operations wholly within the boundaries of this state, the rate of taxation imposed would perhaps not be so material, for a high rate of taxation would necessarily in the course of time, be reflected in higher transportation rates; so also a lower rate of taxation would have a tendency to produce lower transportation rates, but inasmuch as we are part and parcel of the states referred to for transportation purposes, we cannot in justice to ourselves be governed by any such considerations, unless they are also heeded by other states in the group. Iowa and Illinois have already secured materially lower transportation rates than we have. If we continue to also permit them to exact higher rates of taxation from the railroads which operate in those states, and in ours, than we collect, manifest injustice will be done to our people. The maximum rate of gross earnings tax in Illinois is 7 per cent; in Wisconsin 4 per cent, in Iowa 4 per cent, in our own state 3 per cent. The average rate actually collected in the several states is 2.8 per cent in Minensota, 3.5 per cent in Wisconsin, 3.6 per cent in Iowa, 6 per cent in Illinois, as appears by the statement furnished by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. The average rate of gross earnings tax collected in the three states named is over 4.3 per cent; more than one-third higher than the rate imposed in this state. In other words, if the railroads had been subjected to the same rate of taxation in this state as the average of the rates in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, we would have received last year over $1,700,000, instead of something over $1,100,000. This is a condition of affairs which neither the legislature nor the executive can ignore. I am also advised that notwithstanding the fact that Wisconsin already collects a much larger rate than we do, and on a less volume of business, the executive of that state will urgently recommend to the legislature at the ensuing session to increase the rate now in force, to keep pace with the increase in the rate of taxation upon other property in the state. That, also, is a feature that should not be lost sight of, for increased taxation and higher civilizaton go hand in hand.

That some action be taken by your body upon this subject at this session is imperatively necessary. This, for the reasons stated, as well as for the fact that the laws now in force are unequal and unjust in that they discriminate between the different companies in the state.

The Chicago Great Western railway, which is operating under an old territorial charter which fixed the rate of taxation at 2 per cent on the gross earnings, has not accepted the provisions of the "Stillwater act," under section 1 of chapter II., of the General Laws of 1887, and therefore contends that it is liable to pay only 2 per cent. As we have no general provision of law imposing the 3 per cent gross earnings tax, it is probably right in its contention, at least, it has prevailed with the state authorities up to this time, and it is therefore imperatively necessary that legislation should be enacted to cover this case.

I am fully aware that the argument will be used before you that it is unsafe to attempt any revision of the gross earnings tax law in this state; that by so doing you will jeopardize the benefits that the state now derives from that method of taxation. From the facts stated, you may conclude that these benfits are not on the side of the state. It will also be well to bear in mind that the same argument was made in opposition to the Anderson bill. It should be at a discount by this time.

There is no question but that the companies will much prefer to pay a reasonable gross earnings tax than to have their property and franchises taxed upon a valuation. They have chosen that course in Wisconsin and other states, though the rate as I have shown is much higher than the rate that prevails here. But if it is feared that any company might resist the payment of a higher gross earnings tax than is now levied on the ground that it is in violation of federal law to impose a tax upon the income from interstate commerce, and as a precaution, you can readily obviate this difficulty by also enacting an alternative mode of taxation, providing: That in the event that any railroad company, subject to the payment of taxes in this state, shall refuse to adopt and abide by the rates of taxation on gross earnings which you establish in commutation of other forms of taxation, then the property and franchises of such corporation shall be taxed upon valuation the same as other property in the state, and at the average rate of taxtation in the state; thus leaving it to the corporations themselves to determine whether they will pay taxes on a valuation, the same as other property in the state, or accept your gross earnings commutation plan in lieu of that form of taxation. You could go one step farther and authorize the companies to fix their own valuation with the proviso that the valuation so fixed should be the valuation and basis for determining transportation rates as well as for taxation. With such an alternative before them, you need have no fears that they would reject any reasonable gross earnings rate. They understand, as well as every lawyer in your body, that they cannot escape payment in one form or the other, and they will be glad to avail themselves of the gross earnings tax as the least burdensome. Otherwise, it means the more money for the state treasury.

Thus far, I have only discussed matters relating to the better adjustment of the burdens of taxation and the sources to which you can look for additional revenue to meet the growing wants of our progressive state without further burdening persons or property directly engaged in production. Intimately connected with this inquiry and equally important is the subject of utilizing to the greatest advantage to the people of the state, the monies raised by taxation.

By well considered legislation, the state may be able to so utilize its different resources for raising revenue by taxation that the rate may be reduced and still an increase secured in the revenues. But it is idle in a young state like ours with a constant and rapid growth in population to speak about decreased expenditures. What we can reasonably hope for, and what we should insist upon attaining, is not necessarily a reduction in aggregate expenditures, but a system of management and administration in all public affairs that will give the people the greatest possible efficiency and the largest possible returns for the money expended. This is as true with reference to our schools as it is in regard to our correctional and charitable institutions.

Education.

The educational interests of the state have kept pace with the other factors in its growth and development in a most gratifying degree, as appears by the report of the superintendent of public instruction, which, with the recommendations therein contained, I commend to your attention. The cause of education is so close to the heart of the patriotic Minnesotan, and has so continuously received generous treatment at the hands of our citizens, both in the legislature and without, that it is not deemed necessary for me to specially solicit your consideration for this subject, as I am sure that you are already determined to exert your every power and resource to extend its efficiency and benign influence. I would merely caution you that in all legislation and appropriations for this subject, it is as necessary, as it is in every other department, that your liberality be prudent, and that you look to the future as well as to the present.

Our university has continued to prosper. All the colleges embraced in it are making laudable progress in the extent and methods of their work. Its growth and increase in attendance has been more rapid than its most sanguine friends anticipated. The enrollment in the year 1897-8 was 2,890, an increase of 432 over the previous year. This rapid growth will necessitate new buildings, and additional facilities. The report of the president and of the board should receive your careful consideration.

In addition to the specific recommendations submitted by the superintendent of public instruction, all of which merit the earnest consideration of both legislature and executive, I would specially commend to your consideration the subject of preparing and publishing on state account the school books required in connection with our free text book system. It seems to me that there are many considerations that will commend this subject to your favorable action. First and foremost, on the score or economy. The prices exacted by the school book trust are simply exorbitant. The present system with its well known practices and abuses is corruptive of public morals and destructive of that absolute confidence in the integrity of school officers and teachers that should prevail to give their work and word the greatest efficacy. The typographical and mechanical work incident to the publishing of our own text books by the state would be in itself a great help to our labor. By the co-operation of the intelligent educators of the state, a system of text books for the primary and grammar grades, at least, could be prepared at comparatively small expense, that would be indefinitely better adapted to our situation and our scholars than matter compiled in the East or elsewhere outside the state.

State Institutions.

It is not deemed necessary to call your attention specifically to the reports of the various state institutions. The management of the state prison shows most gratifying results. The net gain in earnings over expenditures is a phenomenal showing, and there is no reason to believe, so far as I am advised, that the result has been obtained at the sacrifice of any obligation that society owes the unfortunates in that institution. The binding twine industry, successfully introduced and carried on in that institution, at least so far as production is concerned, has been as salutary and beneficial to the farming interests as it has to the prisoners in furnishing work, and to the state, as a means of revenue for their support. The output of binding twine for the past season was about five million pounds; the board estimates the requirements of the whole state at about seventeen million pounds. It will thus be seen that there is ample room for the expansion of this industry, and I believe that it can now be safely and profitably extended, and without the risking of loss incident to experiment in new undertakings. What has been regarded, justly or unjustly, as a scandal in connection with the sale of the product during the last season should not prejudice your minds against the industry on that account. Under proper administration, and needed legislation for facilitating the sale and distribution of the product among the farmers, such occurrences can readily be averted in the future. I recommend this subject to your careful attention.

The state reformatory at St. Cloud is deserving of your attention in as great degree as any institution in the state. The superintendent's recommendations in respect to providing employment for the population of that institution and his suggestion as to the efficiency and corrective influences of farm work are well worthy of your consideration.

The need of the other correctional and charitable institutions are set out in the several reports, and except as to the hospital for the insane will not be farther commented upon.

The problem of properly caring for the insane has become so pressing that it absolutely demands solution at your hands at the present session. The importance of the subject, by reason of the great number and helpless character of the unfortunates, as well as the great cost to the public for their care and maintenance upon the lines heretofore and now in vogue in this state, can hardly be overestimated, and justifies all the care and consideration that I am sure you will give it.

Hospitals for the Insane.

On July 31 last, the insane population in this state confined in our hospitals was 3,265, a gain of 321 during the preceding two years. The rate of increase during the current biennial period was 6½ per cent, while in the preceding biennial period, it was not far from 7 per cent. The report of the board of trustees estimates that this rate of increase will probably continue until the percentage of insane in this state reaches the average level prevailing in the country, which is about one insane person to each 500 inhabitants. They also express the conviction that the maximum rate in this state is not likely to exceed 1 in 480. There is one feature in our present system of caring for the insane that is in marked contrast with the practice prevailing in a majority of the states, and which in my judgment is unwise, and I might add, demoralizing. Our state assumes the entire burden of the maintenance and treatment of those admitted to our hospitals at state expense. In most of the states the rule is different. In many of them the indigent insane are maintained at the joint expense of the state and of the county of which they were residents. In some the estate of the patient, or relatives bound in law for his support, are made to contribute a portion of the expense. That our law by which the state assumes the entire cost of maintenance and treatment of the insane has a tendency to unduly increase the number of commitments to our asylums, is self-evident. In fact, it seems to me that our present law practically holds out a premium to the different counties for loading down the state with the care and maintenance of the indigent who are suffering from any mental disorder or weakness in the slightest degree. This is certainly bad policy and should be reformed. Such other recommendations as I may submit, being merely the views resulting from study and observation extending over a limited time and sphere, may not be entitled to great weight in your consideration, but on this one question, my convictions are clear and positive and the result of years of observation. It is my judgment that whatever plan we adopt for the future, for the care of our insane population, it is vital to the proper solution of the problem that the expense should be borne jointly by the state and by the county or municipality in which the patient was settled at the time of commitment, and I most earnestly recommend that as a first step to the solution of the question in this state, our law be so amended that each county, or municipality, be required to contribute to the state at the rate of $1.50 per week toward the care and maintenance of all settled patients committed from it. The salutary effect that such a law would have upon county authorities in making commitments cannot be overestimated.

The governor strongly disapproves of the present plan of keeping the acutely insane and the chronic in the same institution. "A human being," says the governor, "cannot be content without some means of employment; as the instincts and cravings of the mentally crippled in this regard are the same as those of sane people, it seems to me that the dictates of interest and humanity alike will compel you to abandon hospital extension in this state upon present lines, and to adopt a method which will also utilize such elements of efficiency for production and self-support as they possess. As to what this plan should be the board of trustees and the board of corrections and charities do not agree. The board of trustees recommends what is termed the "colony system," which could be inaugurated by erecting inexpensive buildings at both Anoka and Hastings. They say that the overcrowded condition of the other hospitals could thus be relieved from time to time by transferring to these colonies, which should be in charge of competent physicians whose sole time should be devoted to their care. They further suggest that in carrying out this plan farms should be purchased within short distances from the present hospitals, to which the chronic insane could be transferred and cared for under the same staff of officers who now conduct our hospitals, and that this latter method is the best and most economical that can be adopted. The board of corrections and charities, on the other hand, recommend what is known as the "Wisconsin plan" to relieve the congested condition of our present hospitals and to provide a humane and economical method of caring for the chronic insane. Under it any county that may so elect should be authorized and empowered by the legislature to erect and furnish a suitable building or buildings for the maintenance and care of the chronic insane, under such restrictions and safeguards as they point out and suggest, the state to pay the county $1.50 per week for each inmate cared for. Both plans have this in common: that they are better calculated to place the chronic insane under natural conditions and thus insure their greater comfort and happiness, and also that they will, though in a differing degree, utilize the productive capacity of the inmates toward their self-support.

As between the two plans, my judgment has led me to favor the Wisconsin plan, and I recommend its adoption without hesitancy or reserve.

Management of State Institutions.

Another subject that will prominently be called to your attention by the able report of our state auditor is the management of our state institutions. It presents the question whether we shall continue the present plan of a separate board for each institution, with a board of corrections and charities to supervise and moderate their actions, or whether we shall adopt the plan of one central board of control for the management of all the institutions. Both plans are in operation in our sister states.

A change for the mere sake of change or novelty is a dangerous experiment. It is safer to be somewhat conservative. The institutions of the state are apt to be in the main the outgrowth, I might say, evolution, of peculiar local conditions that brought them into existence. We have, of course, copied; but we have also differentiated from the system in other states. Our board of corrections and charities, while not peculiar to the state, has done and is doing exceedingly valuable work, and is exercising a wholesome control over the institutions. I believe that by strengthening its hands and paying greater heed to its recommendations we will have the advantages of the best features of both systems.

Agriculture.

In the realm of production, our greatest interest continues to center about the farm. While we can point with pride to our manufacturing, lumbering, and mining industries, it is after all the condition of the Minnesota farm that marks our progress. It is the barometer of our prosperity, and it commands for us the proud position which we occupy among our sister states. Its interests are our interests. Its needs, our greatest concern. The same leaven of invention and progress which is making itself felt in other fields of production has invaded agriculture.

Farming is no longer a mere routine trade; is rapidly becoming an art in which success is conditioned upon intelligent skill as well as industry. Our farmers have the industry. It is the province of our state to provide the means ..... will enable them to acquire that art and skill which mere practice on the farm does not afford. We have already made great advances in that regard; we are in the front rank among the states. Our agricultural college and experimental farm stand at the head of all similar institutions in this country both as to quality and the extent of their work. The value of the education and training afforded to our young people in the agricultural college cannot be overestimated. Its work is not only along the lines most conducive to a high degree of culture in the individual, but most beneficent in its effects upon the state and society.

The criticism has been made that our institutions for higher learning have directed the attention of our youth from the sphere of the practical duties of life and created a passion for the pursuit of leisurely occupations, which if administered to and aggravated, may become a menace to society. With reference to our agricultural college, the conditions are entirely different. The students are kept in touch with our physical environments at every turn. They are taught to observe and reason. Everything acquired is capital for future investment in the proper and intelligent dsicharge of all the duties and responsibilities of a self-supporting independent American manhood and womanhood.

The requests made in behalf of that department of the state university, I am sure, will receive your generous consideration.

The experimental station is equally valuable and useful. Our farmers have learned to look to it for sound advice on many subjects of vital interest in their calling. The station makes new varieties of wheat and of other crops which yield better than those heretofore used. It teaches how to increase the profits of the farm by the proper rotation of crops. Its experiments demonstrate how better profits can be made from sheep, swine, beef and dairy cattle. It has extended its work by sub-stations which are worthy of your consideration.

The dairy industry which has already attained an importance in the state second only to the wheat crop and more profitable than the latter can be best aided by a liberal treatment of this institution and a continuance of the institute work. Scientific inquiry and methods have already in a large degree solved the problem of making butter that will bear transportation into tropical climates in air-tight packages. Ample means should be provided for such work and experiments.

Without making any specific recommendation, it seems to me that in view of the record made by our creameries at the recent Omaha exposition, the time has come when Minnesota creamery butter should mean what the name implies. This, I think, can only be accomplished by authorizing the state food and dairy department, in conjunction with the faculty of the college of agriculture, to adopt rules regulating the sanitary conditions that must be observed in the management, and the character and quality of the product that must be produced in a given creamery to entitle it to be styled a "Minnesota Standard Creamery" and its product and packages to be called and known as "Minnesota Creamery Butter." Such legislation, I believe, would prove very valuable to the industry, especially in the foreign market. It has come to my knowledge within the last few days that all the firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of creamery supplies in the Northwest, with the exception of one concern, have formed a trust. Such being the case, I suggest for your consideration the advisability of undertaking the manufacture of creamery supplies in the state prison on state account, to be sold to creameries and farmers at cost.

Good Roads.

The subject of good roads is sufficiently prominent in the public mind at this time to justify me in the assumption that it will receive your earnest consideration without comment on the part of the executive.

Excessive Fees.

There are certain offices in the state: That of clerk of the supreme court; oil inspector, and surveyor general of logs, in which the emoluments are measured by fees collected by the incumbents. It is commonly understood that the revenues are so large that they cannot in any sense of the word be regarded as compensation. When the income of an office passes beyond the compensatory point, it is plundering the people. It becomes a power for corruption and a menace to good government. I recommend that the laws relative to these offices be amended so as to place the offices on a salaried basis.

Railroad Passes.

Our state enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the only one whose laws expressly authorize the issuance of railroad passes. Under its sanction the practice of issuing passes to public officials and at the request of those prominent in public life has become so common and apparently so cherished by the beneficiaries that the repeated recommendations of my predecessors for its abolishment have not been heeded. I repeat the recommendation that the practice be abolished root and branch in the hope that the legislature will not hesitate to give expression to the pronounced public opinion on the subject.

Akin to this subject is the evil of the lobby, which, with the development of great special interests, has become so much of a factor in legislative bodies that the people, whether justly or unjustly, are very suspicious of the motives that guide and influence legislation.

The existence of such a sentiment is in itself an evil. It behooves us to adopt every precaution for its removal, as well as to avoid every influence that gives reason for its existence.

Direct Legislation.

Under the new economic conditions which have obtained and which have made capital, through organization, such a potent factor in society and in legislation, it has become necessary that the individual citizen should be given more efficient means for his protection. The exclusively representative method is no longer a safeguard as has been so prominently demonstrated in the recent franchise scandals in one of our sister states. Instances of similar character, though not so flagrant, are not wanting in our history. The only remedy, it seems to me, against such abuses is to afford the people a constitutional method by which they can initiate needed reforms, by direct action, on the one hand, and exercise the veto power on questionable or corrupt legislation on the other. This involves the introduction of no new principles in our form of government. There are no stronger reasons for trusting the people to pass upon men than upon measures. We do not think so in regard to constitutional enactments, which is legislation in its highest and most important form. The people now have the power to initiate reforms, and legislation in the matter of locating county seats, and in some municipal undertakings. This power, with proper restrictions as to the time and frequency of its exercise, should be extended to other important questions. By the provisions of our constitution the people now have the veto power at the polls on any legislation by which it is proposed to change our present laws governing railroad taxation. We are therefore already committed to the principle involved in the second branch of the question. The constitution could, and, in my judgment, should be so amended as to enable a minority in the legislature by appropriate action to refer enactments, at least such as extend corporate privileges or authorize the granting of franchises, to a vote of the people before becoming operative.

The New Capitol.

The work on our new capitol has progressed as rapidly as conditions permitted. The exterior walls are built up to the floor of the first story and the interior walls and steel floor beams are correspondingly in place. The efficiency and good judgment with which the commission has carried on this important work, to date, cannot fail to command your approval. A tax extending over a period of years has been levied to provide the money for its completion. Sound business principles dictate that the work should be carried forward as expeditiously as possible. Every delay in the prosecution of a work of that character and magnitude means loss and expense. We should profit by the unfortunate experience of the State of New York in which the appropriation bills of successive legislatures have contained items for carrying on the work of construction, and for repairs to the older parts of their capitol building. To enable the commission to carry on the work with the greatest economy and to the best advantage, they should be given the power to anticipate the tax levy. The most economical way in which this can be done in my judgment, is to authorize the temporary use of the trust funds now in the hands of the state for which the treasurer has not been able to find desirable investment. Any interest which you might deem proper to allow for the use of such funds would in no sense be lost to the state. I can hardly think that a safe and well devised plan for such temporary use of the funds, when the means of repayment have already been provided, would be in violation of any constitutional provision.

In conclusion permit me to express the conviction that cordial co-operation between the executive and the legislature is essential to the best interests of the state, and that it is my earnest desire to extend to you in the performance of your many and arduous duties every assistance that the executive department can render and in the same spirit that I shall look to you for suggestion and aid.

GOV. LIND'S FIRST MESSAGE

THE EXECUTIVE MAKES SOME IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Subject of Taxation Is Exhaustively Discussed and Suggestions Are Made Looking to a More Equitable Levy—Taxation of Railroads Comes in for a Fair Share of Attention and Important Changes in the Law Are Urged—Wisconsin's Plan for the Care of the Insane Is Favored—Practice of Issuing Railroad Passes Should Be Stopped—Direct Legislation Receives Consideration.

The following is Gov. Lind's message:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Among the important duties which you have been commissioned by the people of this state to discharge, and one that cannot be delegated or deferred, is to provide the necessary monies for defraying the expenses of government, and for the support of our schools and state institutions. Pursuant to law, the state auditor has submitted his estimate of revenue receipts for the ensuing biennial period, based on a tax levy of one and one-half mills. This rate, according to the estimate, will produce $2,569,000 in the first year, and leave a surplus of $279,000 over and above estimated disbursements; in the second year, $2,655,000 with a surplus of $110,000. The estimated surplus for the two years, aggregating $389,000, limits your appropriations for new buildings and other original expenditures to a sum within those figures. While it is conceded that this estimated surplus is not excessive in view of the urgent necessity for increased facilities in some of our institutions, I venture the prediction that the rate suggested will produce a much larger amount than estimated under a stricter administration of our tax laws governing the return and assessment of personalty. A reform in that regard, even though you should not see fit to change existing law, is imperatively necessary. Besides, there is an extensive domain for a legitimate and material increase in the revenues of the state in a manner which will not impose any new burdens on our people, or on industry, as will be suggested farther on. If you avail yourselves of these sources, I feel confident that you can safely reduce the levy by 3-10 of a mill, and the state still realize in excess of the estimate. The taxpayers are entitled to a reduction in view of the growth of the state in population and wealth, and I earnestly recommend that it be made. This recommendation is not made in a spirit of indifference to the demands of that liberal progressive policy which is characteristic of our people in their views concerning public expenditures, but because it is earnestly believed that the adoption of the measures for additional revenues, and of reform in the administration of our state institutions, herein recommended, will result in increased revenues on the one hand, and a reduction of expenses on the other, and by that means leave a larger sum available for new undertakings than would result under the practices now in vogue.

Taxation.

The subject of taxation is one so vital to the state, so important to the people that it always merits the most earnest consideration of both legislaure and executive. The observations submitted are necessarily brief and lacking in detail, but they express in a general way the views of the executive as required by the constitution.

The state, which under our institutions is the people in their organic capacity, prescribes the conditions upon which the individual shall take, hold and enjoy private property. One of these conditions is that the state may appropriate from time to time, as required by the public welfare, part of such property for the public good. Taxation is such appropriation by the state of the property of the individual. It is only justified when exercised for public purposes, and in pursuance of express law. The question in behalf of what objects state taxation should be imposed presents few difficulties. As to our public schools, the administration of justice and of public affairs, our dependent and reformatory institutions, public buildings and highways, and many other public objects, we feel instinctively that they are matters of public concern, and that reasonable appropriations for those purposes are for the public good. But your duty and mine is only half performed when we have selected proper objects for the state's care. It is equally important that the money required for these purposes shall be levied and taken from such sources that its collection, in itself, will not be a detriment and menace to the public welfare. A good end does not justify questionable means. In our generous public-spirited haste to provide for the many meritorious objects of the public care, we have been so intent on the end that we have overlooked the means. The truth of the matter is that our state is to-day exacting taxes on the little stock, tools, implements—the means of subsistence—of numbers of our citizens who are struggling to support themselves and their families, while thousands who possess great wealth escape. Besides the inherent injustice of this, the state can ill afford to have those already battling for an independent existence loaded with additional burdens which will sooner or later transfer many of them into the dependent classes. That this condition of affairs exists, the most cursory investigation of the subject will show. It is no more just or candid to charge this to the depravity of the wealthier members of the community than it is to cry demagogy whenever the subject is brought up. It is in my judgment a condition resulting from the new forms that wealth has assumed under the remarkable progress and the economic changes which have taken place in this century. It is not a subject for a declamation or invective, but for patriotic, speedy solution, now and here, and as rapidly as the forms of our institutions permit.

In the early days of the republic, when the principles were formulated which still control our methods of taxation, visible property constituted the property of the community. Wealth meant houses, lands, implements and cattle. Franchises, bonds, stocks and securities were practically unknown. To-day they constitute according to conservative estimates perhaps 80 per cent of personalty wealth. They are owned by the wealthy. As a rule, they escape taxation, not because they are the property of the rich, but because the assessor cannot get his eyes on them. The producer, on the other hand, cannot conceal his stock, or the implements of his trade, and they are taxed. The patriotic desire to volunteer tribute to the state is probably no greater in the one than in the other. To illustrate, let me cite you to the last published report of our state auditor. The loans and credits of the private banks, brokers and stock jobbers in the state were returned and assessed at $383,636, while the sewing machines were valued at nearly twice that sum. All the bonds and stocks, other than bank stocks, were returned and valued at a less sum than the yearling calves, and less than double the valuation of the dogs over six months old. Judging by comparison and by data from other states, it is safe to assume that the value of the personal property in this state is nearly as great as that of the realty. As returned for taxation, the figures are in round numbers: real property, $500,000,000; personalty, $100,000,000. To get at the remaining personal property, or to substitute some other method of obtaining revenue more just and efficient than the present antiquated system of taxing personalty, is the problem. To solve this, I believe with my predecessor that a commission should be appointed. If action were taken by you in that behalf at once, a report might be obtained in time for consideration at this session.

Corporate Taxation.

Akin to the question discussed, but separate and distinct from it, and not in anywise dependent upon its disposition is the subject of licensing and taxing corporations. By wise and well considered legislation on this subject, you can obtain an amount of revenue that will more than make up for the proposed reduction in the tax levy and which will, with other corporation taxes, in the course of time increase the permanent revenues of the state to such an extent that a direct tax for the revenue fund can be dispensed with. Our law now requires the payment of a minimum incorporation fee of $50 to obtain a corporate charter, and in addition, one-tenth of 1 per cent on the capitalization in excess of $50,000. This provision is bringing large sums of money in to the treasury annually. It can and should be extended to foreign corporations doing business in this state. This would only be a measure of justice to ourselves and to our own business interests. The license lee should be uniform with that imposed on our domestic corporations and may then be collected on the entire capital stock of the foreign corporation, or on that portion of the capital engaged in business in this state, as is the law in New York. Either course is valid, and has been sanctioned by the courts of last resort, both state and federal. Much of the time of our courts, especially in the rural districts, is occupied by litigation brought by foreign corporations, who in the past have contributed nothing to the expense of government. This license fee, like that collected upon the issuance of a domestic charter, would be payable only once.

In addition to this, many of our sister states levy and collect an annual franchise tax upon corporations. Domestic corporations and foreign corporations doing business in the state are alike subject to it with such exceptions as the legislatures have chosen to make. This, it seems to me, is one of the most available as well as legitimate sources that you can turn to for revenue without burdening the individual citizen. The tax, in itself, is a just one, both on economic grounds and from the standpoint of public policy.

It is one of the easiest taxes to collect; practically self-enforcing. If a domestic corporation refuses to pay, such refusal can be made cause of the forfeiture of the charter. In case of the foreign corporations, they can be denied the process of our courts. This is the law in New York. What has been said with reference to domestic corporations applies with greater force to the numerous foreign corporations doing a large and lucrative business in this state; such as the various machine companies, the loan companies, the various trusts, and mining companies in the northern part of the state. It is not necessary that all corporations should be subjected to the tax. Those in regard to which the state has adopted a special method of taxation should be excepted. New York also excepts manufacturing companies which carry on the business of manufacture wholly within the state. But these are matters of detail to which it is not deemed necessary to further call your attention.

The legislation now in force for taxing express, telegraph, telephone and sleeping car companies in this state is in my judgment radically defective and should be revised. The rate imposed of 3 per cent on gross earnings computed solely on local business—"originating and ending within the state"—is grossly inadequate. Most of the railroad companies pay 3 per cent of their gross earnings including the interstate as well as the local. The earning capacity and rate of profit on the actual capital invested in the monopolies referred to are certainly greater than in railroading, and there is no good reason why the state should not collect a fair proportion of its revenues from that source. It is not alone the rate of taxation imposed upon these monopolies (I use the term monopoly in its economic sense) that needs revision. It is the basis for computing it which is wrong. Situated as is our state on the highway of commerce between two oceans, with our large centers of population near the state lines, it is but a small proportion of our business that is strictly local, that is to say, business originating and ending within the boundaries of the state. Under these circumstances, the business done wholly within the state is manifestly no criterion by which you can judge either of the actual intrinsic value of the property subjected to taxation, or the actual amount of revenue derived from its use, both of which items are factors in making a proper estimate of its value and of the revenue which should be exacted by the state. Besides, this basis for computing taxation is necessarily capable of gross abuses. Our law was evidently copied from the Wisconsin law. Under the Wisconsin law, which limits taxation on sleeping car companies to the gross earnings from business originating and ending wholly within the state (the same as ours), the companies have adopted a rule by which they refuse to sell sleeping car tickets from a point within the state to a point near the state line when there is a city beyond the state line, but insist for instance, on selling a ticket for Madison to Duluth to passengers going to Superior, as I discovered by personal inquiry. A system that leads to such subterfuges cannot be reformed too speedily.

To impose a percentage tax, or any tax levied directly on the gross earnings, state and interstate, of these monopolies, would be held a violation of the federal constitution. The tax, whether it be a 3 per cent or a greater rate, should be computed on a valuation of the corporation's property employed in its business in this state. The method for arriving at such valuation, and the only plan by which a proper rate of taxation can be fairly and legally imposed, is according to the provisions of chapter 160 of our laws for 1897. This act appears to have been carefully drawn, is in admirable form, and similar legislation has been upheld by the supreme court of the United States on appeals from the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. A change in the basis for computing these taxes to that prescribed in the chapter referred to, and which I earnestly recommend, would increase the revenues of the state from this source alone not less than $75,000 over the auditor's estimate.

Railroad Taxes.

Another branch of taxation that demands your earnest attention and well considered action is that of the franchises and property of corporations engaged in transportation by railroad in this state. I believe it has been the practice since the earliest days of the commonwealth to cover all taxes derived from this source into the state revenue fund. I deem this a wise plan, and believe that it should not be departed from. There are several methods in vogue for taxing this class of property in the different states in the Union. One is on the basis of a valuation arrived at substantially in the same way as other property is valued for taxation purposes. The other, and the mode which has always prevailed in this state, is by levying a certain percentage on the company's gross earnings. The latter mode, it seems to me, is the more just to the railroads, as the earning capacity of a property of that character is necessarily the dominating factor in determining its value for any purpose, as well as for ascertaining the share of the public burden which should equitably and justly be assigned to it.

The total amount of taxes paid on the gross earnings of the railroads in this state for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897, was $1,127,950.24. The mileage is something over six thousand miles. A valuation of the railroad property in the state, in the same proportion that other property is valued, would probably not fall below $10,000 per mile on an average. At this low valuation, a rate of taxation, the same as is imposed on other property in the state, 24 mills on the dollar, would have brought $1,440,000 for the current year. So it will be seen that our rate of taxation on railroad property on the basis of valuation is only about two-thirds that of the other property in the state.

You will also find upon investigation that our rate of taxation by percentage on the gross earnings is much below the rate that prevails in our sister states, which are within the domain of the systems transacting most of the business in our state. All of our railroads, with the exception of possibly one, are interstate roads and are not operated with reference to state lines but as systems. The companies do not keep separate accounts in each state. For the purpose of taxation they apportion the gross earnings of the system among the several states through which they run in proportion to the mileage in each. This is the only practicable way and is approximately correct and fair. So far as our railroad traffic is concerned, we are to all intents and purposes one jurisdiction with Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to some extent with the states west of us. This group of states are on the whole traversed and dominated by the same systems, and the business of each system operating within the group is treated as a unit. Our state is therefore (aside from the need of revenue) interested in seeing to it that it obtains substantially as large a proportion of the earnings of these companies for the support of its government and institutions as is taken by the other states in the group. If we do not insist upon this, we simply compel our people to help pay taxes in the other state. If our railroads were confined in their business operations wholly within the boundaries of this state, the rate of taxation imposed would perhaps not be so material, for a high rate of taxation would necessarily in the course of time, be reflected in higher transportation rates; so also a lower rate of taxation would have a tendency to produce lower transportation rates, but inasmuch as we are part and parcel of the states referred to for transportation purposes, we cannot in justice to ourselves be governed by any such considerations, unless they are also heeded by other states in the group. Iowa and Illinois have already secured materially lower transportation rates than we have. If we continue to also permit them to exact higher rates of taxation from the railroads which operate in those states, and in ours, than we collect, manifest injustice will be done to our people. The maximum rate of gross earnings tax in Illinois is 7 per cent; in Wisconsin 4 per cent, in Iowa 4 per cent, in our own state 3 per cent. The average rate actually collected in the several states is 2.8 per cent in Minensota, 3.5 per cent in Wisconsin, 3.6 per cent in Iowa, 6 per cent in Illinois, as appears by the statement furnished by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. The average rate of gross earnings tax collected in the three states named is over 4.3 per cent; more than one-third higher than the rate imposed in this state. In other words, if the railroads had been subjected to the same rate of taxation in this state as the average of the rates in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, we would have received last year over $1,700,000, instead of something over $1,100,000. This is a condition of affairs which neither the legislature nor the executive can ignore. I am also advised that notwithstanding the fact that Wisconsin already collects a much larger rate than we do, and on a less volume of business, the executive of that state will urgently recommend to the legislature at the ensuing session to increase the rate now in force, to keep pace with the increase in the rate of taxation upon other property in the state. That, also, is a feature that should not be lost sight of, for increased taxation and higher civilizaton go hand in hand.

That some action be taken by your body upon this subject at this session is imperatively necessary. This, for the reasons stated, as well as for the fact that the laws now in force are unequal and unjust in that they discriminate between the different companies in the state.

The Chicago Great Western railway, which is operating under an old territorial charter which fixed the rate of taxation at 2 per cent on the gross earnings, has not accepted the provisions of the "Stillwater act," under section 1 of chapter II., of the General Laws of 1887, and therefore contends that it is liable to pay only 2 per cent. As we have no general provision of law imposing the 3 per cent gross earnings tax, it is probably right in its contention, at least, it has prevailed with the state authorities up to this time, and it is therefore imperatively necessary that legislation should be enacted to cover this case.

I am fully aware that the argument will be used before you that it is unsafe to attempt any revision of the gross earnings tax law in this state; that by so doing you will jeopardize the benefits that the state now derives from that method of taxation. From the facts stated, you may conclude that these benefits are not on the side of the state. It will also be well to bear in mind that the same argument was made in opposition to the Anderson bill. It should be at a discount by this time.

There is no question but that the companies will much prefer to pay a reasonable gross earnings tax than to have their property and franchises taxed upon a valuation. They have chosen that course in Wisconsin and other states, though the rate as I have shown is much higher than the rate that prevails here. But if it is feared that any company might resist the payment of a higher gross earnings tax than is now levied on the ground that it is in violation of federal law to impose a tax upon the income from interstate commerce, and as a precaution, you can readily obviate this difficulty by also enacting an alternative mode of taxation, providing: That in the event that any railroad company, subject to the payment of taxes in this state, shall refuse to adopt and abide by the rates of taxation on gross earnings which you establish in commutation of other forms of taxation, then the property and franchises of such corporation shall be taxed upon valuation the same as other property in the state, and at the average rate of taxtation in the state; thus leaving it to the corporations themselves to determine whether they will pay taxes on a valuation, the same as other property in the state, or accept your gross earnings commutation plan in lieu of that form of taxation. You could go one step farther and authorize the companies to fix their own valuation with the proviso that the valuation so fixed should be the valuation and basis for determining transportation rates as well as for taxation. With such an alternative before them, you need have no fears that they would reject any reasonable gross earnings rate. They understand, as well as every lawyer in your body, that they cannot escape payment in one form or the other, and they will be glad to avail themselves of the gross earnings tax as the least burdensome. Otherwise, it means the more money for the state treasury.

Thus far, I have only discussed matters relating to the better adjustment of the burdens of taxation and the sources to which you can look for additional revenue to meet the growing wants of our progressive state without further burdening persons or property directly engaged in production. Intimately connected with this inquiry and equally important is the subject of utilizing to the greatest advantage to the people of the state, the monies raised by taxation.

By well considered legislation, the state may be able to so utilize its different resources for raising revenue by taxation that the rate may be reduced and still an increase secured in the revenues. But it is idle in a young state like ours with a constant and rapid growth in population to speak about decreased expenditures. What we can reasonably hope for, and what we should insist upon attaining, is not necessarily a reduction in aggregate expenditures, but a system of management and administration in all public affairs that will give the people the greatest possible efficiency and the largest possible returns for the money expended. This is as true with reference to our schools as it is in regard to our correctional and charitable institutions.

Education.

The educational interests of the state have kept pace with the other factors in its growth and development in a most gratifying degree, as appears by the report of the superintendent of public instruction, which, with the recommendations therein contained, I commend to your attention. The cause of education is so close to the heart of the patriotic Minnesotan, and has so continuously received generous treatment at the hands of our citizens, both in the legislature and without, that it is not deemed necessary for me to specially solicit your consideration for this subject, as I am sure that you are already determined to exert your every power and resource to extend its efficiency and benign influence. I would merely caution you that in all legislation and appropriations for this subject, it is as necessary, as it is in every other department, that your liberality be prudent, and that you look to the future as well as to the present.

Our university has continued to prosper. All the colleges embraced in it are making laudable progress in the extent and methods of their work. Its growth and increase in attendance has been more rapid than its most sanguine friends anticipated. The enrollment in the year 1897-8 was 2,890, an increase of 432 over the previous year. This rapid growth will necessitate new buildings, and additional facilities. The report of the president and of the board should receive your careful consideration.

In addition to the specific recommendations submitted by the superintendent of public instruction, all of which merit the earnest consideration of both legislature and executive, I would specially commend to your consideration the subject of preparing and publishing on state account the school books required in connection with our free text book system. It seems to me that there are many considerations that will commend this subject to your favorable action. First and foremost, on the score or economy. The prices exacted by the school book trust are simply exorbitant. The present system with its well known practices and abuses is corruptive of public morals and destructive of that absolute confidence in the integrity of school officers and teachers that should prevail to give their work and word the greatest efficacy. The typographical and mechanical work incident to the publishing of our own text books by the state would be in itself a great help to our labor. By the co-operation of the intelligent educators of the state, a system of text books for the primary and grammar grades, at least, could be prepared at comparatively small expense, that would be indefinitely better adapted to our situation and our scholars than matter compiled in the East or elsewhere outside the state.

State Institutions.

It is not deemed necessary to call your attention specifically to the reports of the various state institutions. The management of the state prison shows most gratifying results. The net gain in earnings over expenditures is a phenomenal showing, and there is no reason to believe, so far as I am advised, that the result has been obtained at the sacrifice of any obligation that society owes the unfortunates in that institution. The binding twine industry, successfully introduced and carried on in that institution, at least so far as production is concerned, has been as salutary and beneficial to the farming interests as it has to the prisoners in furnishing work, and to the state, as a means of revenue for their support. The output of binding twine for the past season was about five million pounds; the board estimates the requirements of the whole state at about seventeen million pounds. It will thus be seen that there is ample room for the expansion of this industry, and I believe that it can now be safely and profitably extended, and without the risking of loss incident to experiment in new undertakings. What has been regarded, justly or unjustly, as a scandal in connection with the sale of the product during the last season should not prejudice your minds against the industry on that account. Under proper administration, and needed legislation for facilitating the sale and distribution of the product among the farmers, such occurrences can readily be averted in the future. I recommend this subject to your careful attention.

The state reformatory at St. Cloud is deserving of your attention in as great degree as any institution in the state. The superintendent's recommendations in respect to providing employment for the population of that institution and his suggestion as to the efficiency and corrective influences of farm work are well worthy of your consideration.

The need of the other correctional and charitable institutions are set out in the several reports, and except as to the hospital for the insane will not be farther commented upon.

The problem of properly caring for the insane has become so pressing that it absolutely demands solution at your hands at the present session. The importance of the subject, by reason of the great number and helpless character of the unfortunates, as well as the great cost to the public for their care and maintenance upon the lines heretofore and now in vogue in this state, can hardly be overestimated, and justifies all the care and consideration that I am sure you will give it.

Hospitals for the Insane.

On July 31 last, the insane population in this state confined in our hospitals was 3,265, a gain of 321 during the preceding two years. The rate of increase during the current biennial period was 6½ per cent, while in the preceding biennial period, it was not far from 7 per cent. The report of the board of trustees estimates that this rate of increase will probably continue until the percentage of insane in this state reaches the average level prevailing in the country, which is about one insane person to each 300 inhabitants. They also express the conviction that the maximum rate in this state is not likely to exceed 1 in 480. There is one feature in our present system of caring for the insane that is in marked contrast with the practice prevailing in a majority of the states, and which in my judgment is unwise, and I might add, demoralizing. Our state assumes the entire burden of the maintenance and treatment of those admitted to our hospitals at state expense. In most of the states the rule is different. In many of them the indigent insane are maintained at the joint expense of the state and of the county of which they were residents. In some the estate of the patient, or relatives bound in law for his support, are made to contribute a portion of the expense. That our law by which the state assumes the entire cost of maintenance and treatment of the insane has a tendency to unduly increase the number of commitments to our asylums, is self-evident. In fact, it seems to me that our present law practically holds out a premium to the different counties for loading down the state with the care and maintenance of the indigent who are suffering from any mental disorder or weakness in the slightest degree. This is certainly bad policy and should be reformed. Such other recommendations as I may submit, being merely the views resulting from study and observation extending over a limited time and sphere, may not be entitled to great weight in your consideration, but on this one question, my convictions are clear and positive and the result of years of observation. It is my judgment that whatever plan we adopt for the future, for the care of our insane population, it is vital to the proper solution of the problem that the expense should be borne jointly by the state and by the county or municipality in which the patient was settled at the time of commitment, and I most earnestly recommend that as a first step to the solution of the question in this state, our law be so amended that each county, or municipality, be required to contribute to the state at the rate of $1.50 per week toward the care and maintenance of all settled patients committed from it. The salutary effect that such a law would have upon county authorities in making commitments cannot be overestimated.

The governor strongly disapproves of the present plan of keeping the acutely insane and the chronic in the same institution. "A human being," says the governor, "cannot be content without some means of employment; as the instincts and cravings of the mentally crippled in this regard are the same as those of sane people, it seems to me that the dictates of interest and humanity alike will compel you to abandon hospital extension in this state upon present lines, and to adopt a method which will also utilize such elements of officiency for production and self-support as they possess. As to what this plan should be the board of trustees and the board of corrections and charities do not agree. The board of trustees recommends what is termed the "colony system," which could be inaugurated by erecting inexpensive buildings at both Anoka and Hastings. They say that the overcrowded condition of the other hospitals could thus be relieved from time to time by transferring to these colonies, which should be in charge of competent physicians whose sole time should be devoted to their care. They further suggest that in carrying out this plan farms should be purchased within short distances from the present hospitals, to which the chronic insane could be transferred and cared for under the same staff of officers who now conduct our hospitals, and that this latter method is the best and most economical that can be adopted. The board of corrections and charities, on the other hand, recommend what is known as the "Wisconsin plan" to relieve the congested condition of our present hospitals and to provide a humane and economical method of caring for the chronic insane. Under it any county that may so elect should be authorized and empowered by the legislature to erect and furnish a suitable building or buildings for the maintenance and care of the chronic insane, under such restrictions and safeguards as they point out and suggest, the state to pay the county $1.50 per week for each inmate cared for. Both plans have this in common: that they are better calculated to place the chronic insane under natural conditions and thus insure their greater comfort and happiness, and also that they will, though in a differing degree, utilize the productive capacity of the inmates toward their self-support.

As between the two plans, my judgment has led me to favor the Wisconsin plan, and I recommend its adoption without hesitancy or reserve.

Management of State Institutions.

Another subject that will prominently be called to your attention by the able report of our state auditor is the management of our state institutions. It presents the question whether we shall continue the present plan of a separate board for each institution, with a board of corrections and charities to supervise and moderate their actions, or whether we shall adopt the plan of one central board of control for the management of all the institutions. Both plans are in operation in our sister states.

A change for the mere sake of change or novelty is a dangerous experiment. It is safer to be somewhat conservative. The institutions of the state are apt to be in the main the outgrowth, I might say, evolution, of peculiar local conditions that brought them into existence. We have, of course, copied; but we have also differentiated from the system in other states. Our board of corrections and charities, while not peculiar to the state, has done and is doing exceedingly valuable work, and is exercising a wholesome control over the institutions. I believe that by strengthening its hands and paying greater heed to its recommendations we will have the advantages of the best features of both systems.

Agriculture.

In the realm of production, our greatest interest continues to center about the farm. While we can point with pride to our manufacturing, lumbering, and mining industries, it is after all the condition of the Minnesota farm that marks our progress. It is the barometer of our prosperity, and it commands for us the proud position which we occupy among our sister states. Its interests are our interests. Its needs, our greatest concern. The same leaven of invention and progress which is making itself felt in other fields of production has invaded agriculture.

Farming is no longer a mere routine trade; is rapidly becoming an art in which success is conditioned upon intelligent skill as well as industry. Our farmers have the industry. It is the province of our state to provide the means which will enable them to acquire that art and skill which mere practice on the farm does not afford. We have already made great advances in that regard; we are in the front rank among the states. Our agricultural college and experimental farm stand at the head of all similar institutions in this country both as to quality and the extent of their work. The value of the education and training afforded to our young people in the agricultural college cannot be overestimated. Its work is not only along the lines most conducive to a high degree of culture in the individual, but most beneficent in its effects upon the state and society.

The criticism has been made that our institutions for higher learning have directed the attention of our youth from the sphere of the practical duties of life and created a passion for the pursuit of leisurely occupations, which if administered to and aggravated, may become a menace to society. With reference to our agricultural college, the conditions are entirely different. The students are kept in touch with our physical environments at every turn. They are taught to observe and reason. Everything acquired is capital for future investment in the proper and intelligent dsicharge of all the duties and responsibilities of a self-supporting independent American manhood and womanhood.

The requests made in behalf of that department of the state university, I am sure, will receive your generous consideration.

The experimental station is equally valuable and useful. Our farmers have learned to look to it for sound advice on many subjects of vital interest in their calling. The station makes new varieties of wheat and of other crops which yield better than those heretofore used. It teaches how to increase the profits of the farm by the proper rotation of crops. Its experiments demonstrate how better profits can be made from sheep, swine, beef and dairy cattle. It has extended its work by sub-stations which are worthy of your consideration.

The dairy industry which has already attained an importance in the state second only to the wheat crop and more profitable than the latter can be best aided by a liberal treatment of this institution and a continuance of the institute work. Scientific inquiry and methods have already in a large degree solved the problem of making butter that will bear transportation into tropical climates in air-tight packages. Ample means should be provided for such work and experiments.

Without making any specific recommendation, it seems to me that in view of the record made by our creameries at the recent Omaha exposition, the time has come when Minnesota creamery butter should mean what the name implies. This, I think, can only be accomplished by authorizing the state food and dairy department, in conjunction with the faculty of the college of agriculture, to adopt rules regulating the sanitary conditions that must be observed in the management, and the character and quality of the product that must be produced in a given creamery to entitle it to be styled a "Minnesota Standard Creamery" and its product and packages to be called and known as "Minnesota Creamery Butter." Such legislation, I believe, would prove very valuable to the industry, especially in the foreign market. It has come to my knowledge within the last few days that all the firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of creamery supplies in the Northwest, with the exception of one concern, have formed a trust. Such being the case, I suggest for your consideration the advisability of undertaking the manufacture of creamery supplies in the state prison on state account, to be sold to creameries and farmers at cost.

Good Roads.

The subject of good roads is sufficiently prominent in the public mind at this time to justify me in the assumption that it will receive your earnest consideration without comment on the part of the executive.

Excessive Fees.

There are certain offices in the state: That of clerk of the supreme court; oil inspector; and surveyor general of logs, in which the emoluments are measured by fees collected by the incumbents. It is commonly understood that the revenues are so large that they cannot in any sense of the word be regarded as compensation. When the income of an office passes beyond the compensatory point, it is plundering the people. It becomes a power for corruption and a menace to good government. I recommend that the laws relative to these offices be amended so as to place the offices on a salaried basis.

Railroad Passes.

Our state enjoys the peculiar distinction of being the only one whose laws expressly authorize the issuance of railroad passes. Under its sanction the practice of issuing passes to public officials and at the request of those prominent in public life has become so common and apparently so cherished by the beneficiaries that the repeated recommendations of my predecessors for its abolishment have not been heeded. I repeat the recommendation that the practice be abolished root and branch in the hope that the legislature will not hesitate to give expression to the pronounced public opinion on the subject.

Akin to this subject is the evil of the lobby, which, with the development of great special interests, has become so much of a factor in legislative bodies that the people, whether justly or unjustly, are very suspicious of the motives that guide and influence legislation.

The existence of such a sentiment is in itself an evil. It behooves us to adopt every precaution for its removal, as well as to avoid every influence that gives reason for its existence.

Direct Legislation.

Under the new economic conditions which have obtained and which have made capital, through organization, such a potent factor in society and in legislation, it has become necessary that the individual citizen should be given more efficient means for his protection. The exclusively representative method is no longer a safeguard as has been so prominently demonstrated in the recent franchise scandals in one of our sister states. Instances of similar character, though not so flagrant, are not wanting in our history. The only remedy, it seems to me, against such abuses is to afford the people a constitutional method by which they can initiate needed reforms, by direct action, on the one hand, and exercise the veto power on questionable or corrupt legislation on the other. This involves the introduction of no new principles in our form of government. There are no stronger reasons for trusting the people to pass upon men than upon measures. We do not think so in regard to constitutional enactments, which is legislation in its highest and most important form. The people now have the power to initiate reforms, and legislation in the matter of locating county seats, and in some municipal undertakings. This power, with proper restrictions as to the time and frequency of its exercise, should be extended to other important questions. By the provisions of our constitution the people now have the veto power at the polls on any legislation by which it is proposed to change our present laws governing railroad taxation. We are therefore already committed to the principle involved in the second branch of the question. The constitution could, and, in my judgment, should be so amended as to enable a minority in the legislature by appropriate action to refer enactments, at least such as extend corporate privileges or authorize the granting of franchises, to a vote of the people before becoming operative.

The New Capitol.

The work on our new capitol has progressed as rapidly as conditions permitted. The exterior walls are built up to the floor of the first story and the interior walls and steel floor beams are correspondingly in place. The efficiency and good judgment with which the commission has carried on this important work, to date, cannot fail to command your approval. A tax extending over a period of years has been levied to provide the money for its completion. Sound business principles dictate that the work should be carried forward as expeditiously as possible. Every delay in the prosecution of a work of that character and magnitude means loss and expense. We should profit by the unfortunate experience of the State of New York in which the appropriation bills of successive legislatures have contained items for carrying on the work of construction, and for repairs to the older parts of their capitol building. To enable the commission to carry on the work with the greatest economy and to the best advantage, they should be given the power to anticipate the tax levy. The most economical way in which this can be done in my judgment, is to authorize the temporary use of the trust funds now in the hands of the state for which the treasurer has not been able to find desirable investment. Any interest which you might deem proper to allow for the use of such funds would in no sense be lost to the state. I can hardly think that a safe and well devised plan for such temporary use of the funds, when the means of repayment have already been provided, would be in violation of any constitutional provision.

In conclusion permit me to express the conviction that cordial co-operation between the executive and the legislature is essential to the best interests of the state, and that it is my earnest desire to extend to you in the performance of your many and arduous duties every assistance that the executive department can render and in the same spirit that I shall look to you for suggestion and aid.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

N. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, $1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

IT is Governor Lind now.

MORE miles of railroad were constructed in Minnesota in 1898 than in any other state. Who says Minnesota is not prosperous?

H. C. STIVERS, of this city, was honored by the democratic nomination for speaker of the house. Sixth district representatives get there no matter what their politics.

BOTH the democratic and republican nominees for speaker were from the 6th district, the chief clerk of the house was long a resident from Brainerd and the 6th district, and the engrossing clerk of the house is from the 6th district. In fact the 6th was pretty much the whole thing in the organization of the legislature.

THE president has pardoned the Indians who resisted arrest and caused the late Indian troubles at Leech lake. It is unfortunate for the people living in this upper country near the Indians that the president has a lot of timid old women as advisers in the Indian bureau. This sort of treatment will never make good Indians.

ON Sunday last, Jan. 1st, the object for which the war with Spain was waged, was attained. On that day the Spaniards evacuated Havana and the island, and the Americans assumed temporary control in trust for the Cubans. How much better and more sensible it would have been for the Spaniards to have complied with the resolution of congress and the demands of the president and left peaceably, instead of being forcibly ejected after being humilated by defeat. They must have known there could be no other result, and they certainly were conscious that their long reign of tyranny and oppression deserved no better fate. It is the last of the Spaniards on the western hemisphere for which God may be praised.

STATE AUDITOR DUNN in his report to the legislature recommends that the gross earnings tax be increased from 3 to 4 per cent. He says that under the present rate the railroads are not paying their just and equal share of the taxes and makes comparisons to show that his statement is right. A 4 per cent rate would equalize matters he thinks. The railroads certainly should pay their just share of taxes, and if the state auditor's statement is right the increase should be made. It is the opinion of the DISPATCH, however, (and it would undoubtedly be to the benefit of this community), that a return to the direct taxation method would be the proper way. Railroad property would then be assessed like other property, and taxes paid in the same way as on other property.

THE DISPATCH was designated as the official county paper by the county commissioners at their annual meeting on Tuesday of this week, for the ensuing year. The publishers take pardonable pride in the fact that it is the sixteenth consecutive year that the honor has thus been bestowed and we know that our many readers will be pleased to learn that they will continue to read of the doings of the county legislators through the medium of the news columns of the DISPATCH. The publication includes the proceedings of the board, the delinquent tax list, the county financial statement and all other matters pertaining to county government. No resident of the county should be without the official county paper and we are pleased to be able to state that the DISPATCH circulates through every postoffice in Crow Wing county and contains on its list of subscribers the names of nearly all of the reading population of the community in which it is published.

Buckman in Line.

From the Minneapolis Journal:

Senator C. B. Buckman put himself on record in the caucus as a straight republican in a manly and eloquent speech. After telling why he made the run as an independent republican, he added:

I propose to vote for Cushman K. Davis for United States senator, besause in so doing I express my own preference, I voice the will of my constituents, and I know in so doing I vote to sustain the administration of William McKinley.

Resume the Wolf Bounty.

John James, of Daggett Brook, appeared before the county commissioners at their meeting on Tuesday and suggested that the county resume the payment of a bounty for the killing of wolves, or that something be done to get rid of the pest. Mr. James said he had gone into the sheep raising business quite extensively, having, in 1897, a flock of nearly 300 sheep. That summer the wolves destroyed 26 head of sheep, which used up all the profit from the flock, so he has reduced the size of his flock and keeps them closely about the house to protect them from the wolves. He and a great many of his neighbors desire to go quite extensively in the business if they could be protected against the wolf nuisance, as in that case he says it would be a thriving and profitable industry, as sheep keep well and hardy and thrive nicely in this climate and on this sandy soil. The commissioners were favorable impressed by Mr. James' statement and thought something ought to be done, but hesitated to resume paying the wolf bounty, because when this county was paying a bounty citizens of surrounding counties where no bounties were paid brought in wolves' heads here and received the bounty, claiming the animals had been killed in Crow Wing county. The commissioners instructed the auditor to correspond with the county authorities of Aitkin, Cass and Mille Lacs counties (Morrison county is now paying a bounty) with a view of having all surrounding counties adopt the bounty system, and hence each stand its share in ridding the country of wolves. Only one third of the amount is paid by the counties and two thirds by the state.

If the resumption of the bounty system as proposed will rid the country of wolves so that the sheep industry could be generally extended it would be a most wise thing to do for the farmers of this county, for under the present high price of wool and mutton, it would probably be the most profitable industry the farmers could engage in if sheep do well in this climate and on this soil, and Mr. James and others, who have tried, are most emphatic in saying they will.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Brainerd People, and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts; when the intelligent reader know they can't be true, there is no wonder people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens and their public utterances regardin them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. J. H. Zellers, of 63 Main St., says: "I believe after what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me they will help anyone similarly troubled. Before using them I suffered for six months from my kidneys. There was a miserable feeling of pressure over those organs and the secretions were scanty. Besides this there was a heavy pain across the small of my back. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills were gotten from M. K. Swartz's drug store, and as I was glad to try anything to obtain relief, I took the pills, and really they acted like a charm. I can truthfully say that I have not had any of the kidney symptoms since. My back is all right now, and I can do my housework without any inconvenience. In my old condition I could not do a half a day's work without my back giving me no end of trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday evening, all the aldermen being present. After reading of minutes of previous meeting, bill of A. Everett for $50 for plans for bridge was allowed. Reports of chief of police and city clerk were submitted, showing fines collected last month as $93.00. Electric light collections $863.37. Reports were accepted and placed on file.

Claims against the city were allowed as follows:

Monthly pay roll	$584 16
Pay roll electric light employes	238 72
Electric Engineering Co.	94 04
Gen. Elec. Co.	86 51
Western Electric Co.	5 10
M. Hanson	40 50
Tribune	19 68
A. P. Farrar	11 00
Brainerd Telephone Ex.	12 00
J. P. Saunders	12 64
Abbott & Wilkins	6 75
J. D. McColl	1 00
Westfall Rros.	4 50
McFadden Drug Co.	1 65
D. Hogan	3 20
F. W. McKay	1 67
J. McNaughton	3 20
Si Hall	75
W. H. Erb	1 60
M. K. Swartz	5 01
D. M. Clark & Co.	13 70
S. & J. W. Koop	3 50
Slipp Bros.	5 45

Special committee appointed to collect notes given by citizens to guarantee the construction of the bridge, reported that they had in their possession notes aggregating $4,900, and were ready to place said notes in a depository as designated upon receiving receipt for same.

Contract and bond of A. J. Halsted for doing official printing was read and contract accepted and bond approved.

Application of Holden & Ekman for liquor license was laid over until next meeting.

Bids were received for taking down and removing old East Brainerd bridge as follows:

C. J. Carlson and C. Earkson	$10 50
C. B. Rowley	10 00
A. Mahlum	26 50

On motion the highest bid was accepted, and matter of drawing up contract was referred to street committee in conjunction with the city attorney.

Contract for building East Brainerd bridge was read and adopted, section by section, and on motion the amount of time to be consumed by the city engineer in inspecting the bridge be left in hands of the street committee.

Petition of citizens asking that an arc light be placed in Schwartz's Addition was referred to electric light committee to investigate the need of putting in the same and report at next meeting.

Mr. Rowley appeared before the council and suggested that the plan of the bridge be changed from an overhead truss to a deck bridge with the truss underneath the bridge, the change to be made without additional cost. The offer of Mr. Rowley was accepted and the change ordered. The change is a good one, as it will result in a much better looking bridge and a stronger one, and will give two additional feet of roadway that would have been occupied by the overhead truss. The contract as a whole was then approved and the mayor and clerk were instructed to sign said contract on behalf of the city on approval of Mr. Rowley's bond.

The matter of revising the commercial rate was referred to electric light committee to act in conjunction with superintendent and report to the next meeting.

Council adjourned.

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature who will call at M. K. Swartz, will be presented with a sample bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, FREE OF CHARGE. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only throat and lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by all druggists in this city.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the following line of HEATERS: Radiant Home, Monitor Coal and Wood, Howe Ventilator, Stewart Coal and Stewart Oak, also a Large Line of Air Tight Stoves.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
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Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bl'k,
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Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours:-10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to p.m
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Telephone Call, 7-2.
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Physician & Surgeon.
Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First Nat. Bank Blk.
OFFICE HOURS—From 9 to 10 A. M. and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.

R. K. WHITELEY
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 2 Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN

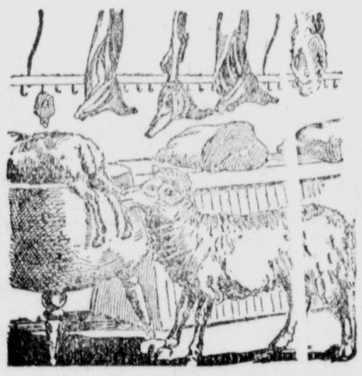
W. S. McCLENAHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Room 1, Bank Block
BRAINERD. - - - - MINN.

W. H. MANTOR,
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(Does not practice in Municipal Court)

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Brainerd, - Minn.

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Land Office Practice and Collections a specialty.
Hartley Block, Sixth St., BRAINERD, MINN.

COME TO US



FOR YOUR MEATS

We have meats of all kinds, and keep only the best and freshest on the market. Our prices are reasonable. Come in and see us.

PEABODY & BAKER,
Sixth Street South.

F. J. MURPHY,
Successor to J. M. ELDER.
Practical Plumber.

All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block.
SIXTH STREET.

Hotel Vendome
First Class. Central Location.
EUROPEAN PLAN
21 Fourth St. S., Minneapolis
Rates—50c, 75c, $1.00 per Day.
Sitting Room, Bed Room and Bath $1.25 per Day.
CAFE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup, the best cough remedy on earth. 25 and 50 cents.
For Sale By McFADDEN DRUG CO

S. & J. W. KOOP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.
Brick Manufacturer.
Railroad Ties Bought For Cash.
Goods Promptly Delivered to all Parts of the City.

JUST IN
Elegant New Line of ... CLOTHING
We Have the Latest
In Neckties, Mufflers, and Gents' Furnishings. We have just put upon the Shelves a new consignment of.....
GENT'S UNDERWEAR, the Finest in the City.
If you are looking for PANTS, we have them. Come in and look our stock over.
W. GUSTAFSON,
Farrar Block, Corner of Sixth and Laurel Streets.

For Anything in the
Grocery Line
Call on
P. M. LAGERQUIST,
We Carry the finest Stock in the Northwest, and our Goods are always Fresh and up-to-date.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
FLOUR AND FEED.
Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

Merchant Tailoring
P. M. ZAKARIASEN,
Desires to inform his friends and former customers that he has opened a new
Merchant Tailoring Establishment!
On 7th Street, two Doors South of the Post-Office.
Our Fall Stock of Goods
Is complete and contains all the latest novelties and patterns. We guarantee satisfaction in all respects. Give us a call.
P. M. ZAKARIASEN.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
To ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH
To BUTTE HELENA SPOKANE SEATTLE TACOMA PORTLAND CALIFORNIA JAPAN CHINA ALASKA KLONDIKE
W D McKAY Agt Brainerd, Minn. | Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A ST. PAUL, MINN.

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.
TIME CARD-BRAINERD.

EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express	1:00 p. m.	1:20 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
No. 22—Duluth Mail.	1:40 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight	10:15 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
WEST BOUND.		
No. 5, Fargo Express	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
No. 11, Pacific Mail	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
No. 13—Duluth Mail	11:30 p. m.	11:40 p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:00 p. m.	5:10 p. m.

Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 57 and 58.
Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.

L. F. & D. BRANCH		
No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk Center & Morris		6:30 a. m.
No. 11, Morris, Sauk Center & Brainerd	5:30 p. m.	
Daily Except Sunday.		

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

H. H. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, $1.50 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1897 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

IT is Governor Lind now.

MORE miles of railroad were constructed in Minnesota in 1898 than in any other state. Who says Minnesota is not prosperous?

H. C. STIVERS, of this city, was honored by the democratic nomination for speaker of the house. Sixth district representatives get there no matter what their politics.

BOTH the democratic and republican nominees for speaker were from the 6th district, the chief clerk of the house was long a resident from Brainerd and the 6th district, and the engrossing clerk of the house is from the 6th district. In fact the 6th was pretty much the whole thing in the organization of the legislature.

THE president has pardoned the Indians who resisted arrest and caused the late Indian troubles at Leech lake. It is unfortunate for the people living in this upper country near the Indians that the president has a lot of timid old women as advisers in the Indian bureau. This sort of treatment will never make good Indians.

ON Sunday last, Jan. 1st, the object for which the war with Spain was waged, was attained. On that day the Spaniards evacuated Havana and the island, and the Americans assumed temporary control in trust for the Cubans. How much better and more sensible it would have been for the Spaniards to have complied with the resolution of congress and the demands of the president and left peaceably, instead of being forcibly ejected after being humilated by defeat. They must have known there could be no other result, and they certainly were conscious that their long reign of tyranny and oppression deserved no better fate. It is the last of the Spaniards on the western hemisphere for which God may be praised.

STATE AUDITOR DUNN in his report to the legislature recommends that the gross earnings tax be increased from 3 to 4 per cent. He says that under the present rate the railroads are not paying their just and equal share of the taxes and makes comparisons to show that his statement is right. A 4 per cent rate would equalize matters he thinks. The railroads certainly should pay their just share of taxes, and if the state auditor's statement is right the increase should be made. It is the opinion of the DISPATCH, however, (and it would undoubtedly be to the benefit of this community), that a return to the direct taxation method would be the proper way. Railroad property would then be assessed like other property, and taxes paid in the same way as on other property.

THE DISPATCH was designated as the official county paper by the county commissioners at their annual meeting on Tuesday of this week, for the ensuing year. The publishers take pardonable pride in the fact that it is the sixteenth consecutive year that the honor has thus been bestowed and we know that our many readers will be pleased to learn that they will continue to read of the doings of the county legislators through the medium of the news columns of the DISPATCH. The publication includes the proceedings of the board, the delinquent tax list, the county financial statement and all other matters pertaining to county government. No resident of the county should be without the official county paper and we are pleased to be able to state that the DISPATCH circulates through every postoffice in Crow Wing county and contains on its list of subscribers the names of nearly all of the reading population of the community in which it is published.

Buckman in Line.

From the Minneapolis Journal:

Senator C. B. Buckman put himself on record in the caucus as a straight republican in a manly and eloquent speech. After telling why he made the run as an independent republican, he added:

I propose to vote for Cushman K. Davis for United States senator, besause in so doing I express my own preference, I voice the will of my constituents, and I know in so doing I vote to sustain the administration of William McKinley.

Resume the Wolf Bounty.

John James, of Daggett Brook, appeared before the county commissioners at their meeting on Tuesday and suggested that the county resume the payment of a bounty for the killing of wolves, or that something be done to get rid of the pest. Mr. James said he had gone into the sheep raising business quite extensively, having, in 1897, a flock of nearly 300 sheep. That summer the wolves destroyed 26 head of sheep, which used up all the profit from the flock, so he has reduced the size of his flock and keeps them closely about the house to protect them from the wolves. He and a great many of his neighbors desire to go quite extensively in the business if they could be protected against the wolf nuisance, as in that case he says it would be a thriving and profitable industry, as sheep keep well and hardy and thrive nicely in this climate and on this sandy soil. The commissioners were favorable impressed by Mr. James' statement and thought something ought to be done, but hesitated to resume paying the wolf bounty, because when this county was paying a bounty citizens of surrounding counties where no bounties were paid brought in wolves' heads here and received the bounty, claiming the animals had been killed in Crow Wing county. The commissioners instructed the auditor to correspond with the county authorities of Aitkin, Cass and Mille Lacs counties (Morrison county is now paying a bounty) with a view of having all surrounding counties adopt the bounty system, and hence each stand its share in ridding the country of wolves. Only one third of the amount is paid by the counties and two thirds by the state.

If the resumption of the bounty system as proposed will rid the country of wolves so that the sheep industry could be generally extended it would be a most wise thing to do for the farmers of this county, for under the present high price of wool and mutton, it would probably be the most profitable industry the farmers could engage in if sheep do well in this climate and on this soil, and Mr. James and others, who have tried, are most emphatic in saying they will.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

They are Brainerd People, and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts; when the intelligent reader know they can't be true, there is no wonder people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens and their public utterances regardin them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. J. H. Zellers, of 63 Main St., says: "I believe after what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me they will help anyone similarly troubled. Before using them I suffered for six months from my kidneys. There was a miserable feeling of pressure over those organs and the secretions were scanty. Besides this there was a heavy pain across the small of my back. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills were gotten from M. K. Swartz's drug store, and as I was glad to try anything to obtain relief, I took the pills, and really they acted like a charm. I can truthfully say that I have not had any of the kidney symptoms since. My back is all right now, and I can do my housework without any inconvenience. In my old condition I could not do a half a day's work without my back giving me no end of trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session on Tuesday evening, all the aldermen being present. After reading of minutes of previous meeting, bill of A. Everett for $50 for plans for bridge was allowed. Reports of chief of police and city clerk were submitted, showing fines collected last month as $93.00. Electric light collections $863.37. Reports were accepted and placed on file.

Claims against the city were allowed as follows:

Monthly pay roll	$584 16
Pay roll electric light employes	238 72
Electric Engineering Co	94 04
Gen. Elec. Co.	86 51
Western Electric Co	5 10
M. Hanson	40 50
Tribune	19 68
A. P. Farrar	11 00
Brainerd Telephone Ex	12 00
J. P. Saunders	12 64
Abbott & Wilkins	6 75
J. D. McColl	1 00
Westfall Rros	4 50
McFadden Drug Co	1 65
D. Hogan	3 20
F. W. McKay	1 67
J. McNaughton	3 20
Si Hall	75
W. H. Erb	1 60
M. K. Swartz	5 01
D. M. Clark & Co	13 70
S. & J. W. Koop	3 50
Slipp Bros	5 45

Special committee appointed to collect notes given by citizens to guarantee the construction of the bridge, reported that they had in their possession notes aggregating $4,900, and were ready to place said notes in a depository as designated upon receiving receipt for same.

Contract and bond of A. J. Halsted for doing official printing was read and contract accepted and bond approved.

Application of Holden & Ekman for liquor license was laid over until next meeting.

Bids were received for taking down and removing old East Brainerd bridge as follows:

C. J. Carlson and C. Earkson	$10 50
C. B. Rowley	10 00
A. Mahlum	26 50

On motion the highest bid was accepted, and matter of drawing up contract was referred to street committee in conjunction with the city attorney.

Contract for building East Brainerd bridge was read and adopted, section by section, and on motion the amount of time to be consumed by the city engineer in inspecting the bridge be left in hands of the street committee.

Petition of citizens asking that an arc light be placed in Schwartz's Addition was referred to electric light committee to investigate the need of putting in the same and report at next meeting.

Mr. Rowley appeared before the council and suggested that the plan of the bridge be changed from an overhead truss to a deck bridge with the truss underneath the bridge, the change to be made without additional cost. The offer of Mr. Rowley was accepted and the change ordered. The change is a good one, as it will result in a much better looking bridge and a stronger one, and will give two additional feet of roadway that would have been occupied by the overhead truss. The contract as a whole was then approved and the mayor and clerk were instructed to sign said contract on behalf of the city on approval of Mr. Rowley's bond.

The matter of revising the commercial rate was referred to electric light committee to act in conjunction with superintendent and report to the next meeting.

Council adjourned.

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature who will call at M. K. Swartz, will be presented with a sample bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, FREE OF CHARGE. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only throat and lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by all druggists in this city.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the following line of HEATERS: Radiant Home, Monitor Coal and Wood, Howe Ventilator, Stewart Coal and Stewart Oak, also a Large Line of Air Tight Stoves.

Professional Cards.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.
DENTIST.
Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bl'k,
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours:-10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to p.m
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

DR. A. F. GROVES,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—14-3.
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

McPHERSON & REIMSTAD,
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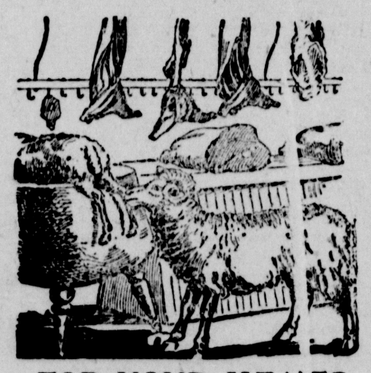
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We Have the Latest
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W D McKAY Agt Brainerd, Minn. | Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A ST. PAUL, MINN.

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.
TIME CARD-BRAINERD.

EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express	1:00 p. m.	1:20 p. m.
No. 14, Duluth Express.	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
No. 22—Duluth Mail. ...	1:40 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
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Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 57 and 58.
Trains 11 & 14 daily, all others daily ex. Sunday.

L. F. & D. BRANCH		
No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk Center & Morris.....		6:30 a. m.
No. 11, Morris, Sauk Center & Brainerd.....	5:30 p. m.	
Daily Except Sunday.		

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 14th day of January 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tracts of land, to-wit: NW¼ SE¼, Section 2, Township 136, n., Range 30 w.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 19, 1898.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Default has been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, executed and delivered by Nels Peterson and Hanne Peterson, Mortgagors, to The New York Mortgage Loan Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mortgagee, dated February first, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on February thirteenth A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book E, of Mortgages, on page 431 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice Four hundred ninety-eight ($498) and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, And, Whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mortgagee to Edwin Aldrich by assignment dated March 9th, 1893, and recorded in said registry of Deeds on March 17th, 1893, in book L, of Mortgages on page 148 and said mortgage was thereafter assigned by said Edwin Aldrich to Samuel P. Cook by assignment dated March 19th A. D. 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, on March 23rd, A. D. 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., in book K of Mortgages on page 560.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that under a power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County at public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said mortgage, and costs and expenses of sale, including twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are situated in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in block two hundred seventeen (217) of First addition to the Town of Brainerd. Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), of block eighteen (18) in Second addition to the Town of Brainerd according to the plats thereof of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

SAMUEL P. COOK,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

LUM, NEFF & HARTLEY,
LEON E. LUM,
Attorneys of Mortgagee.

Dated Dec. 1st, 1898.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

DISTRICT COURT.
Fifteenth Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Nellie E. Paine, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having fully completed his trust as assignee in the above entitled proceeding, will, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, at the chambers of said Court, in the City of Brainerd, in said county, apply to said Court for an order discharging said assignee from all further duties, liabilities and responsibilities connected with the trust; and that at said time and place the above named insolvent will apply to said court for an order discharging her as such insolvent.

Dated, December 19th, 1898.

C. H. PAINE, Assignee,
Brainerd, Minnesota.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 17, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register U. S. Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., on Thursday, February 2nd, 1899, viz: Lars M. Hope, H. E. No. 15598 for the SE¼ NE¼ N½ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼, Section 2, Township 134, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Elliott, of Brainerd, Minn., Bell Tuholsky, of Brainerd, Minn., Peter B. Peterson, of Pillager, Minn., Andrew M. Hope, of Sylvan, Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Tuesday, January 31, 1899, viz: Charles Merchant for the heirs of Zimery Merchant, died, H. E. 15838 for the lot 7, section 12, township 46, range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gust Calvin, Charles Peterson, Ole M. Olson, Andres G. Peterson, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, December 19, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Zackarias Johnson, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Harry Patterson of said county,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Brainerd, on the following days, viz: on the first Monday of each month, beginning on Monday, January 2nd, 1899, and for six months thereafter.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 19th day of December, A. D. 1898.

(SEAL.) By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 23th, 1898.

In the matter of the Estate of Eliza Wadham, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto George A. Keene, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the court house in Brainerd, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday in each month for the next six months.

It is further ordered That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered, further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at the city of Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 26th day of December, A. D. 1898.

(SEAL.) By the Court,
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Judge of Probate.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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For Sale By McFADDEN DRUG CO

NORTHERN

PACIFIC BANK!

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
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County, School and City Orders Bought.

☞ Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000

Paid up Capital, - - $50,000
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☞ Business accounts invited

Brainerd & Northern
MINNESOTA RY.

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Fourth St., Between Front & Laurel



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or the horse either, when any portion of it is put into our light and handsome harness. A horse well dressed for the road with one of **ERB'S** handsome, strong and well made harness can travel over any kind of a road with no danger of a "give away" in any part. Call and see our large line of high grade light and heavy harness before purchasing elsewhere.

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GRAHAM & MATTSON,
Factory Agents.
Corner of Sixth and Laurel Sts.

Leave orders for our meat wagon to stop at your door. You can pick out what you want at surprisingly low prices for cash. Bane & Bane.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds, too, down to the very verge of consumption.

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BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

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SHORT LUMBER OF ALL GRADES, and LOW GRADE OF DIMENSION AND BOARDS at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Minnesota Saving Fund Company,

110 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Organized 1889. Sound, Conservative.

JOHN L. SMITH, Pres.
GUS. J. PAULY, Secy & Treas.
FRED B. SNYDER, Att'y.

Capital $450,000
Surplus - 35,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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4, 5 and 6 Per Cent. Paid on Deposits.

If you deposit your surplus money with the Saving Fund Co., it is safe and will pay you a good rate of earning. For particulars call on

JAMES R. SMITH, Sleeper Block.

General Repair Shop

T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

C. B. WHITE,

Contractor and Builder.

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware.

Also Tools of All Kinds, Glass, Rope, Cutlery, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Wagons, Etc.

SHOP WORK of all kinds done promptly.

I. U. WHITE, Manager.

Walker Block, Laurel Street.



The Route of the New

"Great Western Limited"

"Fit for a King"
TO
CHICAGO and KANSAS CITY

New Buffet Cars, New Compartment Cars, New Standard Sleeping Cars, New Reclining Chair Cars.

C. J. BROOKS, Traveling Passenger Agent, - St. Paul.
F. H. LORD, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, - Chicago.

Public Land Sale.

United States Land Office, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by Section 2455, U. S. Rev. Stat., as amended by the act of Congress approved February 26, 1895, we will proceed to offer at public sale on the 14th day of January 1899, at 9 o'clock a. m., at this office, the following tracts of land, to-wit: NW¼ SE¼, Section 2, Township 136, n., Range 30 w.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are advised to file their claims in this office on or before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

St. Cloud, Minn., Nov. 19, 1898.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Default has been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, executed and delivered by Nels Peterson and Hanne Peterson, Mortgagors, to The New York Mortgage Loan Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mortgagee, dated February first, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on February thirteenth A. D. 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book E, of Mortgages, on page 431 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice Four hundred ninety-eight ($498) and no action or proceeding has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, And, Whereas said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Mortgagee to Edwin Aldrich by assignment dated March 9th, 1893, and recorded in said registry of Deeds on March 17th, 1893, in book L, of Mortgages on page 148 and said mortgage was thereafter assigned by said Edwin Aldrich to Samuel P. Cook by assignment dated March 19th A. D. 1897, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, on March 23rd, A.D. 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M., in book K of Mortgages on page 560.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that under a power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises by the Sheriff of said Crow Wing County at public Auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy said mortgage, and costs and expenses of sale, including twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are situated in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and described as follows, towit:

Lots nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in block two hundred seventeen (217) of First addition to the Town of Brainerd. Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), of block eighteen (18) in Second addition to the Town of Brainerd according to the plats thereof of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County.

SAMUEL P. COOK,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

LUM, NEFF & HARTLEY,
LEON E. LUM,
Attorneys of Mortgagee.

Dated Dec. 1st, 1898.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

DISTRICT COURT.
Fifteenth Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Nellie E. Paine, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having fully completed his trust as assignee in the above entitled proceeding, will, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, at the chambers of said Court, in the City of Brainerd, in said county, apply to said Court for an order discharging said assignee from all further duties, liabilities and responsibilities connected with the trust; and that at said time and place the above named insolvent will apply to said court for an order discharging her as such insolvent.

Dated, December 19th, 1898.

C. H. PAINE, Assignee,
Brainerd, Minnesota.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 17, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register U. S. Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., on Thursday, February 2nd, 1899, viz: Lars M. Hope, H. E. No. 15598 for the SE¼ NE¼ N½ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼, Section 2, Township 134, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: William H. Elliott, of Brainerd, Minn., Bell Tuholsky, of Brainerd, Minn., Peter B. Peterson, of Pillager, Minn., Andrew M. Hope, of Sylvan, Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 19, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Tuesday, January 31, 1899, viz: Charles Merchant for the heirs of Zimery Merchant, died, H. E. 15838 for the lot 7, section 12, township 46, range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Gust Calvin, Charles Peterson, Ole M. Olson, Andres G. Peterson, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, December 19, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Zackarias Johnson, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Harry Patterson of said county,

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office in the City of Brainerd, on the following days, viz: on the first Monday of each month, beginning on Monday, January 2nd, 1899, and for six months thereafter.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 19th day of December, A. D. 1898.

(SEAL.)

By the Court,
MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Crow Wing. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 25th, 1898.

In the matter of the Estate of Eliza Wadham, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto George A. Keene, of said county.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the court house in Brainerd, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday in each month for the next six months.

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T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.
Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

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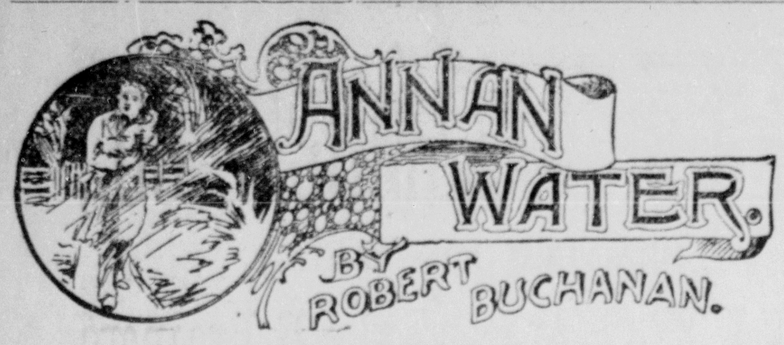
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This is What We Carry:
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CHAPTER XXXIV.—(CONTINUED.)

He knew that at that hour Marjorie would be from home, wandering in the fields, perhaps, with her little boy, or visiting some of her old village friends. Feeling strong in this hope, he hurried on toward the Castle.

He found Miss Hetherington alone. She was glad to see him, but rated him soundly on what she termed his neglect.

"It is not for me to control ye if ye dinna wish to come, Johnnie Sutherland," she said. "You're your own maister, and ye can gang your own gait, but it's scarcely fair to Marjorie. She's lonesome, poor lassie, and she takes it ill that ye come so seldom."

"Miss Hetherington," returned Sutherland, "I stayed away not because I wished, but because I took too much pleasure in coming. I love Marjorie. I've loved her ever since I was a lad, and I shall love her till I die. I couldn't come before, knowing she had a husband; but it's for you to say now whether I may come in or not."

"For me? What do you mean, Johnnie Sutherland?"

For answer he put both the letter and paper in her hand, and bade her read. She did read; eagerly at first, but as she proceeded her hand trembled, the tears streamed from her eyes and the paper fell from her grasp.

"God forgive me!" she cried; "it's an evil thing to rejoice at the death of a fellow-creature, yet I canna but rejoice. He broke the heart of my poor bairn, and he tried to crush down me, but Heaven be praised! we are both free now. Johnnie Sutherland, you say that you love her? Weel, I'm glad. You're a good lad. Comfort her if you can, and may God bless ye both."

That very night Marjorie learned the news from Miss Hetherington. The old lady told it with a ring of joy in her voice, but Marjorie listened with a shudder. After all, the man was her husband. Despite his cruelty, she had once almost loved him; and, though she could not mourn him as a widow should, she tried to respect the dead. But it was only for a while; then the cloud lifted, and she almost thanked God that she was free.

Sutherland now became a constant visitor at the Castle, and sometimes it seemed to him and to Marjorie also that their early days had returned; the same, yet not the same, for the old Castle looked bright and genial now, and it was, moreover, presided over by a bright, genial mistress.

Things could not last thus forever. Marjorie knew it; and one evening she was awakened from her strange dream. She had been out during the afternoon with her little boy, and as they were walking back toward the Castle they were joined by Sutherland. For a time the three remained walking together, little Leon clinging on to Sutherland's hand; but after a while the child ran on to pluck some flowers, and left the two together.

"How he loves you!" said Marjorie, noting the child's backward glance; "I don't think he will ever forget the ride you gave him on the roundabouts at the Champs Elysees—you were very kind to him; you were very kind to us both."

She paused, but he said nothing; presently she raised her eyes, and she saw that he was looking fixedly at her. She blushed and turned her head aside, but he gained possession of her hand.

"Marjorie," he said, "you know why I was kind to you, do you not? It was because I loved you, Marjorie. I love you now—I shall always love you; tell me, will you some day be my wife?"

The word was spoken, either for good or evil, and he stood like a man awaiting his death sentence. For a time she did not answer; when she turned her face toward him it was quite calm.

"Have you thought well?" she said. "I am not what I was. I am almost an old woman now, and there is my boy."

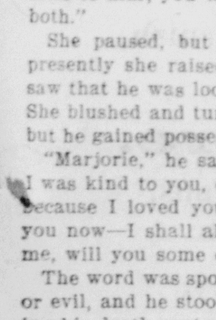
"Let him be my boy, Marjorie; do not say 'No!'"

She turned toward him and put both her hands in his.

"I say 'Yes,'" she answered, "with all my heart, but not yet—not yet!"

Later on that evening, when little Leon lay peacefully sleeping in his cot, and Miss Hetherington was dozing in her easy-chair, Marjorie, creeping from the house, walked in the Castle grounds to think over her new-found happiness alone. Was it all real, she asked herself, or only a dream? Could it be true that she, after all her troubles, would find so much peace? It seemed strange, yet it must be true. Yes, she was free at last.

CHAPTER XXXV.



AFTER the confession of her love for Sutherland, and the promise his love had wrung from her trembling lips, Marjorie was not a little troubled.

Again and again she reproached herself for want of fidelity to Caussidiere's memory, for she was tender-hearted, and could not readily forget what the man had once been to her. Infinite is the capacity for forgiveness implanted in the heart of a loving woman, and now that Caussidiere had gone to his last account, a deep and sacred pity took possession of his victim's heart.

Sutherland saw the signs of change with some anxiety, but had sufficient wisdom to wait until time should complete its work and efface the Frenchman's memory from Marjorie's mind. When they met he spoke little to her of love, or of the tender hope which bound them together; his talk was rather of the old childish days, when they were all in all to one another; of old friends and old recollections, such as sweeten life. He was very gentle and respectful to her; only showing in his eyes the constancy of his tender devotion, never harshly expressing it in passionate words.

But if Sutherland was patient and self-contained, it was far different with the impulsive lady of the Castle. No sooner was she made aware of the true state of affairs than she was anxious that the marriage should take place at once.

"I'm an old woman now, Marjorie," she cried, "and the days of my life are numbered. Before I gang awa' let me see you a happy bride—let me be sure you have a friend and protector while I'm asleep among the mools."

She was sitting in her boudoir in her great arm-chair, looking haggard and old indeed. The fire in her black eyes had faded away, giving place to a dreamy and wistful pity; but now and again, as on the present occasion, it flashed up like the gleam upon the blackening brand.

Marjorie, who was seated sewing by her mother's side, sadly shook her head.

"I cannot think of it yet," she replied, "I feel it would be sacrilege."

"Sacrilege, say you?" returned Miss Hetherington. "The sacrilege was wi' yon Frenchman, when he beguiled you awa', and poisoned your young life, my bairn. You owed him no duty living, and you owe him none dead. He was an ill limmer, and thank God he's in his grave!"

"Ah, do not speak ill of him now. If he has sinned he has been punished. To die—so young."

And Marjorie's gentle eyes filled with tears.

"If he wasna ripe, do you think he would be gathered?" exclaimed Miss Hetherington, with something of her old fierceness of manner. "My certie, he was ripe—and rotten; Lord forgive me for miscalling the dead! But, Marjorie, my bairn, you're o'er tender-hearted. Forget the past! Forget everything but the happy future that lies before you! Think you're just a young lass marrying for the first time, and marrying as good a lad as ever wore shoon north o' the Tweed."

Marjorie rose from her seat, and walking to the window, looked dreamily down at the Castle garden, still tangled as a maze and overgrown with weeds. As she did so, she heard a child's voice, calling in French:

"Maman! Maman!"

It was little Leon, playing in the old garden, attended by a Scottish serving maid, who had been taken on as nurse. He saw Marjorie looking down, and looking up with a face bright as sunshine, waved his hands to her in delight.

"How can I think as you say," she said, glancing round at her mother, "when I have my boy to remind me that I am a widow? After all, he's my husband's child—a gift that makes amends for all my sorrow."

As she spoke she kissed her hand fondly to the child, and looked down at him through streaming tears of love.

"Weel, weel," said the old lady, soothingly; "I'm no saying but that it's weel to forget and forgi'e. Only your life must not be wasted, Marjorie! I must see you settled down before I gang."

"You will not leave me, dear mother!" answered Marjorie, returning to her side and bending over her. "No, no; you are well and strong."

"What's that the auld sang says?" returned Miss Hetherington, smoothing the girl's hair with her wrinkled hand, as she repeated thoughtfully:

'I hear a voice you cannot hear,
That says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
That beckons me away.'

That's it Marjorie! I'm an old woman now—old before my time. God has been kind to me, far kinder than I deserve; but the grass will soon be green on my grave in the kirkyard. Let me sleep in peace! Marry Johnnie Sutherland wi' my blessing, and I shall ken you will never want a friend."

Such tender reasoning had its weight with Marjorie, but it failed to conquer her scruples altogether. She still remained in the shadow of her former sorrow, fearful and ashamed to pass, as she could have done at one step, into the full sunshine of the newer and brighter life.

So the days passed on, till at last there occurred an event so strange, so unexpected, and spirit compelling, that it threatened for a time to drive our heroine into madness and despair.

One summer afternoon Marjorie, accompanied by little Leon, met Sutherland in the village, and walked with him to Solomon's cottage. They found the old man in the garden, looking unusually bright and hale; but his talk was still confused; he mingled the present with the past, and continued to speak of Marjorie, and to address her, as if she were still a child.

The sun was setting when they left him, turning their steps toward Annandale Castle. They lingered slowly along the road, talking of indifferent things, and sweetly happy in each other's society, till it was growing dark.

Then Marjorie held out her hand.

"Let me go with you to the Castle gate," said Sutherland eagerly.

"Not to-night," answered Marjorie. "Pray, let me walk alone, with only little Leon."

Very unwillingly he acquiesced, and suffered her to depart. He watched her sadly till her figure disappeared in the darkness, moving toward the lonely bridge across the Annan.

Having wished Sutherland good-night, Marjorie took the child by the hand and walked back across the meadows toward the Castle. It was a peaceful gloaming; the stars were shining brightly, the air was balmy; so she sauntered along, thinking dreamily of the past.

She walked up by the bridge, and looked down at Annan Water, flowing peacefully onward.

As she looked she mused. Her life had begun with trouble, but surely all that was over now. Her days in Paris seemed to be fading rapidly into the dimness of the past; there was a broken link in her chain of experience, that was all. Yes, she would forget it, and remember only the days which she had passed at Annandale.

And yet how could she do so? There was the child, little Leon, who looked at her with her father's eyes, and spoke his childish prattle in tones so like those of the dead man, that they sometimes made her shudder. She lifted the boy in her arms.

"Leon," she said, "do you remember Paris, my child—do you remember your father?"

The child looked at her, and half shrunk back in fear. How changed she had become! Her cheeks were burning feverishly, her eyes sparkling.

"Mamma," said the boy, half drawing from her, "what is the matter?"

"Nothing, darling," she said.

She pressed him fondly to her, and set him again upon the ground. They walked on a few steps farther, when she paused again, sat down upon the grass, and took the boy upon her knee.

"Leon," she said, patting his cheek and soothing back his hair. "You love Annandale, do you not?"

"Yes, mamma, and grandmamma, and Mr. Sutherland."

"And—and you would be able to forget the dreadful time we spent in Paris?"

"And papa?"

"My darling, your father is dead."

She pressed the child to her again; raised her eyes and looked straight into the face of her husband.

Caussidiere!

It was indeed he, or his spirit, standing there in the starlight, with his pale face turned toward her, his eyes looking straight into hers. For a moment they looked upon one another—he made a movement toward her, when, with a wild cry, Marjorie clasped her child still closer to her, and sank back swooning upon the ground.

When she recovered her senses she was still lying where she had fallen; the child was kneeling beside her, crying bitterly, and Caussidiere, the man, and not his spirit, was bending above her. When she opened her eyes, he smiled, and took her hand.

"It is I, little one," he said. "Do not be afraid."

With a shudder she withdrew her hand, and rose to her feet and faced him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HARSH ENVIRONMENT.

These People Are Stunted by It More Surely Than by Heredity.

In Limousin there is a barren range of low hills which lies along the dividing line between the departments of Dordogne, Correze and Haute-Vienne, about half way between Perigueux and Limoges, says Popular Science Monthly. The water courses show the location of these uplands. They extend over an area about seventy-five miles long and half as wide, wherein average human misery is most profound. Dense ignorance prevails. There is more illiteracy than in any other part of France. The contrast in stature, even with the low average of all the surrounding region, is clearly marked by the dark tint. There are sporadic bits of equal diminutiveness elsewhere to the south and west, but none are so extended or so extreme. Two-thirds of the men are below five feet three inches in height, in some of the communes, and the women are three or more inches shorter even than this. One man in ten is below four feet eleven inches in stature. This is not due to race, for several racial types are equally stunted in this way within the same area. It is primarily due to generations of subjection to a harsh climate, to a soil which is worthless for agriculture, to a steady diet of boiled chestnuts and stagnant water, and to unsanitary dwellings in the deep, narrow and damp valleys. Still further proof may be found to show that these people are not stunted by any hereditary influence, for it has been shown that children born here, but who migrate and grow up elsewhere, are normal in height; while those born elsewhere, but who are subject to this environment during the growing period of youth, are proportionately dwarfed.

DISCOURAGING TIPS.

English Railroad Officials Trying to Break Up the Practice.

It was stated recently by several officials of railway companies having termini in the metropolis that the question of the tipping of porters had been engaging the attention of the respective general managers, says the London Times. The subject was one which bristled with difficulties, inasmuch as the traveling public encouraged, rather than discouraged, the practice. In the rules and regulations for the observance of the staff of each of the railway companies there was a clause specially directed to the question of the acceptance of tips, which provided that any servant detected receiving gratuities of any kind was liable to instant dismissal. Unfortunately, passengers were not aware of the existence of such a regulation or totally ignored it. If the public would only report cases of incivility on the part of porters on occasions when tips were not forthcoming, the railway companies would be in a position to deal more effectively with the question. The companies desired it to be known that the directors did not, as had been suggested by the men, take into consideration the amount a porter was likely to receive in tips when fixing the wage of an employe. The wages paid to the men were commensurate with the services rendered to the companies. The managers were, of course, well aware that at many of the larger stations a porter could easily earn, in the nature of tips, on an average at least £1 per week.

A FORTUNE TELLER'S LEGACY.

Says a dispatch from Old Town, Me., to the New York Sun: Every French-Canadian resident of Maine believes that a miracle has been performed over the grave of Paul Beaupre, who died and was buried in the woods above Grindstone Falls, four years ago. Beaupre, or Bo Peep, as he was called by his acquaintances, was a fortune-teller and peddler of snakeskin charms, who traveled from camp to camp in winter selling his amulets and preying upon the credulity of his countrymen by pretending to reveal future events. Four years ago he was taken ill with pneumonia while staying at a camp on the East Branch and died inside of a week.

Before his death he expressed a wish to have his body taken to Montreal for burial, pronouncing a fearful curse upon those who neglected to obey his last request. Among other catastrophes that were to follow a denial of his wish were the sudden death of the camp foreman, the loss of the year's cut of logs, and the burning of the camp. He also said that if he were buried in the woods a living cross would grow up from his grave which should serve as a perpetual warning to all unbelievers.

Beaupre died in November, 1894. His body was sewed up in new blankets and carried to a rocky point above Grindstone, where the bearers placed it under the roots of a great yellow birch tree which had lately been overturned in a gale. When the remains had been duly disposed in the stony opening one of the men chopped off the fallen tree trunk with an axe, allowing the stump to fly back, thus filling the hole and burying the body under tons of erath.

Two weeks later the camp boss was killed by a fallen limb. The following spring the logs were hung up for want of water and while they were lying on the shore waiting for rains a forest fire swept through the woods, burning the logs and the camp where the men had worked. This autumn a party of Frenchmen who had been hunting deer stopped at Bo Peep's grave and were surprised to find that the yellow birch which covered his remains had sprouted from the stump, sending up three shoots which had interlaced so as to form a cross about ten feet tall. When they saw that the last of the dead man's predictions had been fulfilled they came out and circulated the story all over eastern Maine, since which time the grave has been visited by scores of French-Canadians, all of whom believe that a miracle has been wrought above the dead.

Training the Otter.

It is said that Indian fishermen have an ingenious way of training the otter. They catch the small cub and put a collar round the throat. The little creature, finding itself unable for days together to swallow anything it catches, gives up trying to do so, and firmly believes for the rest of its life that an otter can only swallow such food as it receives direct from its master's hand, and, accordingly, it faithfully brings to the bank all the fish it may capture.

The Smallest Island in the World.

Rockall is, perhaps, the smallest island in the world. It is situated in the Atlantic over 300 miles west of Scotland, and is a mere rock about 60 feet high and 225 feet round, arising from a reef of sand. The rock is basalt and granite, very magnetic. It is haunted by sea-birds, and the mackerel of the surrounding seas are very fine. Of course, it was never inhabited, and is very seldom visited, owing to the difficulty of landing on it.

Animals Which Like Perfumes.

An investigator of the effect of perfumes on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it and held it between their paws with great delight.

CITIZENS OF WAIT-A-WHILE.

Curious Controversy in Australia Over the Name of a Station.

A curious dispute has been settled in New South Wales. On the railway between Berrigan and Finley there is a station named Wait-a-While. The railway authorities in Sydney have long regarded this appellation of depot on such a business route as the Finley line as a satire on their operations, and they intimated to the residents of the district a desire to alter the name to "Hurry-on-There," "One-Side-Please," or some other phrase pregnant with up-to-date railway life and movement.

This radical proposal resulted in violent protests from the residents of Wait-a-While, who said that the name had been good enough for their fathers and for them, and that it would have to suit the railroad magnates way up in Sydney. The parties have been in severe conflict for some time, but ultimately the commissioners have given way, and the romantic cognomen will stand.—Westminster Gazette.

Another Pair.

A new anecdote to show the evils of intemperance is found in Modern Society.

A Russian peasant, returning from town, where he had bought a new pair of boots and drunk a few glasses of spirits, fell asleep by the roadside, and was stripped of his boots by a light-fingered tramp. The fellow's sleep remained unbroken until a passing wagoner, seeing him lying half across the track, shouted to him to "take his legs out of the way."

"My legs?" echoed the half-aroused sleeper, rubbing his eyes; "those legs ain't mine—mine had boots on!"

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.



The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

A Question in Ichthyology.

"I wonder if fishes have brains," reflectively remarked the Presiding Genius of the Woman's Page, in her low, pleasant voice.

While the Doctor Johnson of the group was clearing his throat for a ponderous reply, the bald-headed Scoffer cut in and said:

"I guess not. At any rate, they don't know enough to get in out of the wet."

The Rounder cackled his assent, and what promised to be an interesting inquiry was abandoned, more in sorrow than in anger.

He Robbed Discourteously.

A letter to the editor, which has just appeared in the leading papers of Palermo, bears the signature of Candino, the most feared and murderous of Sicilian brigands, and is destined to inform his readers that he has expelled from his band a notorious robber named Glabo, as having been guilty of "discourteous and unmannerly conduct in his dealings with the public." The letter ends with the words, "kindest greetings of friendship."—Paris Daily Messenger.

Iowa Farms for sale, $2 per acre cash, balance crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Unkind.

"Committed suicide!" exclaimed the man with the turn-up collar. "Hallipers committed suicide yesterday? How despicably mean! What was his hurry? I thought he was my friend!"

The man with the turn-up collar had been elected coroner, but had not yet taken possession of the office.—Chicago Tribune.

Not a Cheerful Topic.

The Gander—Did you ever hear the saying, "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander?"

The Goose—Ugh! My dear, it makes me nervous to hear you discussing such extremely unpleasant subjects.—

The Good

It will do you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla is beyond estimation. It will give you warm, rich, nourishing blood, strengthen your nerves, tone your stomach, create an appetite, and make you feel better in every way. It is a wonderful invigorator of the system and wards of colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip. The best winter medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Amiability Awarded.

The opposition manager was trying to get some campaign material to use against the Mormon candidate, and was interviewing one of his wives.

"Does your husband treat all of you well?" he asked, insinuatingly.

"Does he treat us well?" was the response. "I should say so. If he does not we won't get our relatives to vote for him."—Washington Star.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Wilson A. Allen, Rochester, Minn., invalid elevator; Ole R. Hanskey, Lake Preston, S. D., fire escape; William A. King, Pierre, S. D., cream saver; Nelson Likins, Minneapolis, Minn., acetylene gas generator; Sidley L. Long, Magnolia, Minn., animal trap; Frank T. Moody, Minneapolis, Minn., sealed pipe coupling; Thomas Scrivener, Belle Fourche, S. D., whiffletree attachment; Harry Sheperd, Minneapolis, Minn., ballast car; Sevald E. Slaalien, Butterfield, Minn., spike puller; Carl G. W. Wernicke, Mankato, Minn., boiler; Ole T. Presthold, Clarkfield, Minn., medal or similar article (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop B Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

Converted.

"Did you know," said the man who knows everything not worth knowing, "that rag time originally came from the Spanish?"

"I'm dern glad," said the man who has been writing anti-expansion letters to the papers. "I'm dern glad we took all them islands away from 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Free Lands in Montana.

Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state, within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent, G. N. Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

A Flank Movement.

Gibbons—My tailor will be here in half an hour.

The Boy—Yes, sir; shall I ask him to wait?

Gibbons—No, you blockhead! What do you suppose I am going out for?—Philadelphia North American.

Inanities of the Inanimate.

"Call yourself a director of the road, don't you?" asked the fence post.

"Me?" answered the signboard. "I'm the whole board."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Out of Form.

The Director—You didn't take that high note very well, Mr. Shrill.

The Tenor—No, sir. I have had little practice in taking high notes since salaries fell behind.—Philadelphia North American.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Cumminsville Sage.

"The average politician," said the Cumminsville Sage, "regards a campaign somewhat after the way of a bottle. He won't open it unless he thinks there's something in it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

A Dissenter.

The Speaker—Wealth is not to be attained by short cuts.

The Butcher—O, I don't know!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Household Martyr.

Polly—Aunt Sally seems woefully downcast to-day.

Jennie—Yes, poor thing, she hasn't been able to get her feelings hurt at any time to-day.—Indianapolis Journal.

Have used DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER in my family for 23 years. Mrs. A. Suchaneck, Minneapolis, Minn. 25c. a bottle.

Styles Change.

"Pardon me, madam, but your hat is on crooked."

"Just back from the Philippines, I suppose, sir?"

"Why do you suppose so?"

"Because the style has changed in your absence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The average man lets good opportunities go by while waiting for a better one.

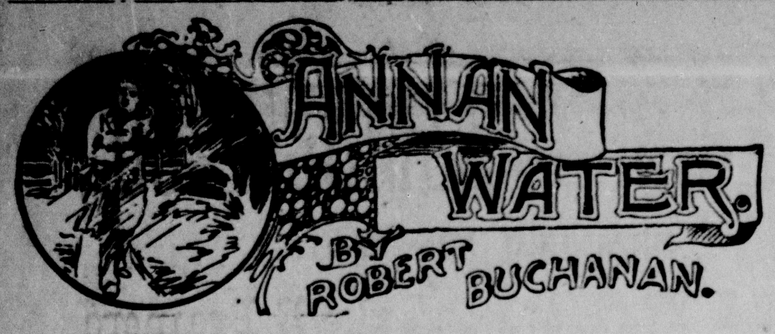
ONLY A SPARK? It can destroy a city.
Only a twinge? Who knows what years of
RHEUMATISM may come? ST. JACOBS OIL KNOWS.



IT PENETRATES, PUTS OUT, CURES, AND PREVENTS.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

SAPOLIO



CHAPTER XXXIV.—(CONTINUED.)

He knew that at that hour Marjorie would be from home, wandering in the fields, perhaps, with her little boy, or visiting some of her old village friends. Feeling strong in this hope, he hurried on toward the Castle.

He found Miss Hetherington alone. She was glad to see him, but rated him soundly on what she termed his neglect.

"It is not for me to control ye if ye dinna wish to come, Johnnie Sutherland," she said. "You're your own maister, and ye can gang your own gait, but it's scarcely fair to Marjorie. She's lonesome, poor lassie, and she takes it ill that ye come so seldom."

"Miss Hetherington," returned Sutherland, "I stayed away not because I wished, but because I took too much pleasure in coming. I love Marjorie. I've loved her ever since I was a lad, and I shall love her till I die. I couldn't come before, knowing she had a husband; but it's for you to say now whether I may come in or not."

"For me? What do you mean, Johnnie Sutherland?"

For answer he put both the letter and paper in her hand, and bade her read. She did read; eagerly at first, but as she proceeded her hand trembled, the tears streamed from her eyes and the paper fell from her grasp.

"God forgive me!" she cried; "it's an evil thing to rejoice at the death of a fellow-creature, yet I canna but rejoice. He broke the heart of my poor bairn, and he tried to crush down me, but Heaven be praised! we are both free now. Johnnie Sutherland, you say that you love her? Weel, I'm glad. You're a good lad. Comfort her if you can, and may God bless ye both."

That very night Marjorie learned the news from Miss Hetherington. The old lady told it with a ring of joy in her voice, but Marjorie listened with a shudder. After all, the man was her husband. Despite his cruelty, she had once almost loved him; and, though she could not mourn him as a widow should, she tried to respect the dead. But it was only for a while; then the cloud lifted, and she almost thanked God that she was free.

Sutherland now became a constant visitor at the Castle, and sometimes it seemed to him and to Marjorie also that their early days had returned; the same, yet not the same, for the old Castle looked bright and genial now, and it was, moreover, presided over by a bright, genial mistress.

Things could not last thus forever. Marjorie knew it; and one evening she was awakened from her strange dream. She had been out during the afternoon with her little boy, and as they were walking back toward the Castle they were joined by Sutherland. For a time the three remained walking together, little Leon clinging on to Sutherland's hand; but after a while the child ran on to pluck some flowers, and left the two together.

"How he loves you!" said Marjorie, noting the child's backward glance; "I don't think he will ever forget the ride you gave him on the roundabouts at the Champs Elysees—you were very kind to him; you were very kind to us both."

She paused, but he said nothing; presently she raised her eyes, and she saw that he was looking fixedly at her. She blushed and turned her head aside, but he gained possession of her hand.

"Marjorie," he said, "you know why I was kind to you, do you not? It was because I loved you, Marjorie. I love you now—I shall always love you; tell me, will you some day be my wife?"

The word was spoken, either for good or evil, and he stood like a man awaiting his death sentence. For a time she did not answer; when she turned her face toward him it was quite calm.

"Have you thought well?" she said. "I am not what I was. I am almost an old woman now, and there is my boy."

"Let him be my boy, Marjorie; do not say 'No!'"

She turned toward him and put both her hands in his.

"I say 'Yes,'" she answered, "with all my heart, but not yet—not yet!"

Later on that evening, when little Leon lay peacefully sleeping in his cot, and Miss Hetherington was dozing in her easy-chair, Marjorie, creeping from the house, walked in the Castle grounds to think over her new-found happiness alone. Was it all real, she asked herself, or only a dream? Could it be true that she, after all her troubles, would find so much peace? It seemed strange, yet it must be true. Yes, she was free at last.

CHAPTER XXXV.

AFTER the confession of her love for Sutherland, and the promise his love had wrung from her trembling lips, Marjorie was not a little troubled.

Again and again she reproached herself for want of fidelity to Caussidiere's memory, for she was tenderhearted, and could not readily forget what the man had once been to her. Infinite is the capacity for forgiveness implanted in the heart of a loving woman, and now that Caussidiere had gone to his last account, a deep and sacred pity took possession of his victim's heart.

Sutherland saw the signs of change with some anxiety, but had sufficient wisdom to wait until time should complete its work and efface the Frenchman's memory from Marjorie's mind. When they met he spoke little to her of love, or of the tender hope which bound them together; his talk was rather of the old childish days, when they were all in all to one another; of old friends and old recollections, such as sweeten life. He was very gentle and respectful to her; only showing in his eyes the constancy of his tender devotion, never harshly expressing it in passionate words.

But if Sutherland was patient and self-contained, it was far different with the impulsive lady of the Castle. No sooner was she made aware of the true state of affairs than she was anxious that the marriage should take place at once.

"I'm an old woman now, Marjorie," she cried, "and the days of my life are numbered. Before I gang awa' let me see you a happy bride—let me be sure you have a friend and protector while I'm asleep among the mools."

She was sitting in her boudoir in her great arm-chair, looking haggard and old indeed. The fire in her black eyes had faded away, giving place to a dreamy and wistful pity; but now and again, as on the present occasion, it flashed up like the gleam upon the blackening brand.

Marjorie, who was seated sewing by her mother's side, sadly shook her head.

"I cannot think of it yet," she replied, "I feel it would be sacrilege."

"Sacrilege, say you?" returned Miss Hetherington. "The sacrilege was wi' yon Frenchman, when he beguiled you awa', and poisoned your young life, my bairn. You owed him no duty living, and you owe him none dead. He was an ill limmer, and thank God he's in his grave!"

"Ah, do not speak ill of him now. If he has sinned he has been punished. To die—so young."

And Marjorie's gentle eyes filled with tears.

"If he wasna ripe, do you think he would be gathered?" exclaimed Miss Hetherington, with something of her old fierceness of manner. "My certie, he was ripe—and rotten; Lord forgive me for miscalling the dead! But, Marjorie, my bairn, you're o'er tenderhearted. Forget the past! Forget everything but the happy future that lies before you! Think you're just a young lass marrying for the first time, and marrying as good a lad as ever wore shoon north o' the Tweed."

Marjorie rose from her seat, and walking to the window, looked dreamily down at the Castle garden, still tangled as a maze and overgrown with weeds. As she did so, she heard a child's voice, calling in French:

"Maman! Maman!"

It was little Leon, playing in the old garden, attended by a Scottish serving maid, who had been taken on as nurse. He saw Marjorie looking down, and looking up with a face bright as sunshine, waved his hands to her in delight.

"How can I think as you say," she said, glancing round at her mother, "when I have my boy to remind me that I am a widow? After all, he's my husband's child—a gift that makes amends for all my sorrow."

As she spoke she kissed her hand fondly to the child, and looked down at him through streaming tears of love.

"Weel, weel," said the old lady, soothingly; "I'm no saying but that it's weel to forget and forgi'e. Only your life must not be wasted, Marjorie! I must see you settled down before I gang."

"You will not leave me, dear mother!" answered Marjorie, returning to her side and bending over her. "No, no; you are well and strong."

"What's that the auld sang says?" returned Miss Hetherington, smoothing the girl's hair with her wrinkled hand, as she repeated thoughtfully:

'I hear a voice you cannot hear,
That says I must not stay;
I see a hand you cannot see,
That beckons me away.'

That's it Marjorie! I'm an old woman now—old before my time. God has been kind to me, far kinder than I deserve; but the grass will soon be green on my grave in the kirkyard. Let me sleep in peace! Marry Johnnie Sutherland wi' my blessing, and I shall ken you will never want a friend."

Such tender reasoning had its weight with Marjorie, but it failed to conquer her scruples altogether. She still remained in the shadow of her former sorrow, fearful and ashamed to pass, as she could have done at one step, into the full sunshine of the newer and brighter life.

So the days passed on, till at last there occurred an event so strange, so unexpected, and spirit compelling, that it threatened for a time to drive our heroine into madness and despair.

One summer afternoon Marjorie, accompanied by little Leon, met Sutherland in the village, and walked with him to Solomon's cottage. They found the old man in the garden, looking unusually bright and hale; but his talk was still confused; he mingled the present with the past, and continued to speak of Marjorie, and to address her, as if she were still a child.

The sun was setting when they left him, turning their steps toward Annandale Castle. They lingered slowly along the road, talking of indifferent things, and sweetly happy in each other's society, till it was growing dark.

Then Marjorie held out her hand.

"Let me go with you to the Castle gate," said Sutherland eagerly.

"Not to-night," answered Marjorie. "Pray, let me walk alone, with only little Leon."

Very unwillingly he acquiesced, and suffered her to depart. He watched her sadly till her figure disappeared in the darkness, moving toward the lonely bridge across the Annan.

Having wished Sutherland goodnight, Marjorie took the child by the hand and walked back across the meadows toward the Castle. It was a peaceful gloaming; the stars were shining brightly, the air was balmy; so she sauntered along, thinking dreamily of the past.

She walked up by the bridge, and looked down at Annan Water, flowing peacefully onward.

As she looked she mused. Her life had begun with trouble, but surely all that was over now. Her days in Paris seemed to be fading rapidly into the dimness of the past; there was a broken link in her chain of experience, that was all. Yes, she would forget it, and remember only the days which she had passed at Annandale.

And yet how could she do so? There was the child, little Leon, who looked at her with her father's eyes, and spoke his childish prattle in tones so like those of the dead man, that they sometimes made her shudder. She lifted the boy in her arms.

"Leon," she said, "do you remember Paris, my child—do you remember your father?"

The child looked at her, and half shrunk back in fear. How changed she had become! Her cheeks were burning feverishly, her eyes sparkling.

"Mamma," said the boy, half drawing from her, "what is the matter?"

"Nothing, darling," she said.

She pressed him fondly to her, and set him again upon the ground. They walked on a few steps farther, when she paused again, sat down upon the grass, and took the boy upon her knee.

"Leon," she said, patting his cheek and soothing back his hair. "You love Annandale, do you not?"

"Yes, mamma, and grandmamma, and Mr. Sutherland."

"And—and you would be able to forget the dreadful time we spent in Paris?"

"And papa?"

"My darling, your father is dead."

She pressed the child to her again; raised her eyes and looked straight into the face of her husband.

Caussidiere!

It was indeed he, or his spirit, standing there in the starlight, with his pale face turned toward her, his eyes looking straight into hers. For a moment they looked upon one another—he made a movement toward her, when, with a wild cry, Marjorie clasped her child still closer to her, and sank back swooning upon the ground.

When she recovered her senses she was still lying where she had fallen; the child was kneeling beside her, crying bitterly, and Caussidiere, the man, and not his spirit, was bending above her. When she opened her eyes, he smiled, and took her hand.

"It is I, little one," he said. "Do not be afraid."

With a shudder she withdrew her hand, and rose to her feet and faced him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HARSH ENVIRONMENT.

These People Are Stunted by It More Surely Than by Heredity.

In Limousin there is a barren range of low hills which lies along the dividing line between the departments of Dordogne, Correze and Haute-Vienne, about half way between Perigueux and Limoges, says Popular Science Monthly. The water courses show the location of these uplands. They extend over an area about seventy-five miles long and half as wide, wherein average human misery is most profound. Dense ignorance prevails. There is more illiteracy than in any other part of France. The contrast in stature, even with the low average of all the surrounding region, is clearly marked by the dark tint. There are sporadic bits of equal diminutiveness elsewhere to the south and west, but none are so extended or so extreme. Two-thirds of the men are below five feet three inches in height, in some of the communes, and the women are three or more inches shorter even than this. One man in ten is below four feet eleven inches in stature. This is not due to race, for several racial types are equally stunted in this way within the same area. It is primarily due to generations of subjection to a harsh climate, to a soil which is worthless for agriculture, to a steady diet of boiled chestnuts and stagnant water, and to unsanitary dwellings in the deep, narrow and damp valleys. Still further proof may be found to show that these people are not stunted by any hereditary influence, for it has been shown that children born here, but who migrate and grow up elsewhere, are normal in height; while those born elsewhere, but who are subject to this environment during the growing period of youth, are proportionately dwarfed.

DISCOURAGING TIPS.

English Railroad Officials Trying to Break Up the Practice.

It was stated recently by several officials of railway companies having termini in the metropolis that the question of the tipping of porters had been engaging the attention of the respective general managers, says the London Times. The subject was one which bristled with difficulties, inasmuch as the traveling public encouraged, rather than discouraged, the practice. In the rules and regulations for the observance of the staff of each of the railway companies there was a clause specially directed to the question of the acceptance of tips, which provided that any servant detected receiving gratuities of any kind was liable to instant dismissal. Unfortunately, passengers were not aware of the existence of such a regulation or totally ignored it. If the public would only report cases of incivility on the part of porters on occasions when tips were not forthcoming, the railway companies would be in a position to deal more effectively with the question. The companies desired it to be known that the directors did not, as had been suggested by the men, take into consideration the amount a porter was likely to receive in tips when fixing the wage of an employe. The wages paid to the men were commensurate with the services rendered to the companies. The managers were, of course, well aware that at many of the larger stations a porter could easily earn, in the nature of tips, on an average at least £1 per week.

A FORTUNE TELLER'S LEGACY.

Says a dispatch from Old Town, Me., to the New York Sun: Every French-Canadian resident of Maine believes that a miracle has been performed over the grave of Paul Beaupre, who died and was buried in the woods above Grindstone Falls, four years ago. Beaupre, or Bo Peep, as he was called by his acquaintances, was a fortune-teller and peddler of snakeskin charms, who traveled from camp to camp in winter selling his amulets and preying upon the credulity of his countrymen by pretending to reveal future events. Four years ago he was taken ill with pneumonia while staying at a camp on the East Branch and died inside of a week.

Before his death he expressed a wish to have his body taken to Montreal for burial, pronouncing a fearful curse upon those who neglected to obey his last request. Among other catastrophes that were to follow a denial of his wish were the sudden death of the camp foreman, the loss of the year's cut of logs, and the burning of the camp. He also said that if he were buried in the woods a living cross would grow up from his grave which should serve as a perpetual warning to all unbelievers.

Beaupre died in November, 1894. His body was sewed up in new blankets and carried to a rocky point above Grindstone, where the bearers placed it under the roots of a great yellow birch tree which had lately been overturned in a gale. When the remains had been duly disposed in the stony opening one of the men chopped off the fallen tree trunk with an axe, allowing the stump to fly back, thus filling the hole and burying the body under tons of erath.

Two weeks later the camp boss was killed by a fallen limb. The following spring the logs were hung up for want of water and while they were lying on the shore waiting for rains a forest fire swept through the woods, burning the logs and the camp where the men had worked. This autumn a party of Frenchmen who had been hunting deer stopped at Bo Peep's grave and were surprised to find that the yellow birch which covered his remains had sprouted from the stump, sending up three shoots which had interlaced so as to form a cross about ten feet tall. When they saw that the last of the dead man's predictions had been fulfilled they came out and circulated the story all over eastern Maine, since which time the grave has been visited by scores of French-Canadians, all of whom believe that a miracle has been wrought above the dead.

Training the Otter.

It is said that Indian fishermen have an ingenious way of training the otter. They catch the small cub and put a collar round the throat. The little creature, finding itself unable for days together to swallow anything it catches, gives up trying to do so, and firmly believes for the rest of its life that an otter can only swallow such food as it receives direct from its master's hand, and, accordingly, it faithfully brings to the bank all the fish it may capture.

The Smallest Island in the World.

Rockall is, perhaps, the smallest island in the world. It is situated in the Atlantic over 300 miles west of Scotland, and is a mere rock about 60 feet high and 225 feet round, arising from a reef of sand. The rock is basalt and granite, very magnetic. It is haunted by sea-birds, and the mackerel of the surrounding seas are very fine. Of course, it was never inhabited, and is very seldom visited, owing to the difficulty of landing on it.

Animals Which Like Perfumes.

An investigator of the effect of perfumes on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it and held it between their paws with great delight.

CITIZENS OF WAIT-A-WHILE.

Curious Controversy in Australia Over the Name of a Station.

A curious dispute has been settled in New South Wales. On the railway between Berrigan and Finley there is a station named Wait-a-While. The railway authorities in Sydney have long regarded this appellation of depot on such a business route as the Finley line as a satire on their operations, and they intimated to the residents of the district a desire to alter the name to "Hurry-on-There," "One-Side-Please," or some other phrase pregnant with up-to-date railway life and movement.

This radical proposal resulted in violent protests from the residents of Wait-a-While, who said that the name had been good enough for their fathers and for them, and that it would have to suit the railroad magnates way up in Sydney. The parties have been in severe conflict for some time, but ultimately the commissioners have given way, and the romantic cognomen will stand.—Westminster Gazette.

Another Pair.

A new anecdote to show the evils of intemperance is found in Modern Society.

A Russian peasant, returning from town, where he had bought a new pair of boots and drunk a few glasses of spirits, fell asleep by the roadside, and was stripped of his boots by a light-fingered tramp. The fellow's sleep remained unbroken until a passing wagoner, seeing him lying half across the track, shouted to him to "take his legs out of the way."

"My legs?" echoed the half-aroused sleeper, rubbing his eyes; "those legs ain't mine—mine had boots on!"

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.



The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

A Question in Ichthyology.

"I wonder if fishes have brains," reflectively remarked the Presiding Genius of the Woman's Page, in her low, pleasant voice.

While the Doctor Johnson of the group was clearing his throat for a ponderous reply, the bald-headed Scoffer cut in and said:

"I guess not. At any rate, they don't know enough to get in out of the wet."

The Rounder cackled his assent, and what promised to be an interesting inquiry was abandoned, more in sorrow than in anger.

He Robbed Discourteously.

A letter to the editor, which has just appeared in the leading papers of Palermo, bears the signature of Candino, the most feared and murderous of Sicilian brigands, and is destined to inform his readers that he has expelled from his band a notorious robber named Glabo, as having been guilty of "discourteous and unmannerly conduct in his dealings with the public." The letter ends with the words, "kindest greetings of friendship."—Paris Daily Messenger.

Iowa Farms for sale. $2 per acre cash, balance crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

Unkind.

"Committed suicide!" exclaimed the man with the turn-up collar. "Hallipers committed suicide yesterday? How despicably mean! What was his hurry? I thought he was my friend!"

The man with the turn-up collar had been elected coroner, but had not yet taken possession of the office.—Chicago Tribune.

Not a Cheerful Topic.

The Gander—Did you ever hear the saying, "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander?"

The Goose—Ugh! My dear, it makes me nervous to hear you discussing such extremely unpleasant subjects.—

The Good

It will do you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla is beyond estimation. It will give you warm, rich, nourishing blood, strengthen your nerves, tone your stomach, create an appetite, and make you feel better in every way. It is a wonderful invigorator of the system and wards of colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip. The best winter medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all dealers in medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Amiability Awarded.

The opposition manager was trying to get some campaign material to use against the Mormon candidate, and was interviewing one of his wives.

"Does your husband treat all of you well?" he asked, insinuatingly.

"Does he treat us well?" was the response. "I should say so. If he does not we won't get our relatives to vote for him."—Washington Star.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Wilson A. Allen, Rochester, Minn., invalid elevator; Ole R. Hanskey, Lake Preston, S. D., fire escape; William A. King, Pierre, S. D., cream saver; Nelson Likins, Minneapolis, Minn., acetylene gas generator; Sidley L. Long, Magnolia, Minn., animal trap; Frank T. Moody, Minneapolis, Minn., sealed pipe coupling; Thomas Scrivener, Belle Fourche, S. D., whiffletree attachment; Harry Sheperd, Minneapolis, Minn., ballast car; Sevald E. Slaalien, Butterfield, Minn., spike puller; Carl G. W. Wernicke, Mankato, Minn., boiler; Ole T. Presthold, Clarkfield, Minn., medal or similar article (design.)

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.

Converted.

"Did you know," said the man who knows everything not worth knowing, "that rag time originally came from the Spanish?"

"I'm dern glad," said the man who has been writing anti-expansion letters to the papers. "I'm dern glad we took all them islands away from 'em."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Free Lands in Montana.

Homesteads and pre-emptions can be taken in the Milk River Valley and other parts of the state, within sight and hearing of daily trains on the Great Northern Railway. Renters and others should avail themselves of this chance to get a footing and become independent. For printed matter and other information, address Moses Folsom, Immigration Agent, G. N. Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

A Flank Movement.

Gibbons—My tailor will be here in half an hour.

The Boy—Yes, sir; shall I ask him to wait?

Gibbons—No, you blockhead! What do you suppose I am going out for?—Philadelphia North American.

Inanities of the Inanimate.

"Call yourself a director of the road, don't you?" asked the fence post.

"Me?" answered the signboard. "I'm the whole board."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Out of Form.

The Director—You didn't take that high note very well, Mr. Shrill.

The Tenor—No, sir. I have had little practice in taking high notes since salaries fell behind.—Philadelphia North American.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Cumminsville Sage.

"The average politician," said the Cumminsville Sage, "regards a campaign somewhat after the way of a bottle. He won't open it unless he thinks there's something in it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills.—C. L. Baker, 4228 Regent Sq., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '95.

A Dissenter.

The Speaker—Wealth is not to be attained by short cuts.

The Butcher—O, I don't know!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Household Martyr.

Polly—Aunt Sally seems woefully downcast to-day.

Jennie—Yes, poor thing, she hasn't been able to get her feelings hurt at any time to-day.—Indianapolis Journal.

Have used DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER in my family for 23 years. Mrs. A. Suchaneck, Minneapolis, Minn. 25c. a bottle.

Styles Change.

"Pardon me, madam, but your hat is on crooked."

"Just back from the Philippines, I suppose, sir?"

"Why do you suppose so?"

"Because the style has changed in your absence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The average man lets good opportunities go by while waiting for a better one.

ONLY A SPARK? It can destroy a city.
Only a twinge? Who knows what years of
RHEUMATISM may come? ST. JACOBS OIL KNOWS.



IT PENETRATES, PUTS OUT, CURES, AND PREVENTS.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

SAPOLIO

Excellent.

Mr. Penn—The peace commissioners have signed the treaty.

Mr. Pitt—That's a good sign.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

May Bring Leprosy to This Country.

Our soldiers in Hawaii may contract leprosy and bring it to this country. While leprosy is to be dreaded, there are a thousand times as many victims to stomach disorders, but there is a cure in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Other ailments that the Bitters are a specific for are malaria, fever and ague. Sold at all drug stores.

He Needn't Worry.

"Even if the people of Great Britain were to abolish their throne the Prince of Wales wouldn't have to look for a job."

"Why, what could he do to earn a living?"

"Being an experienced waiter, he could probably catch on in the first chop house he came eto."—Chicago News.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks.

It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing.

At first it is a slight cough.
At last it is a hemorrhage.
At first it is easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough.

There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Shall we send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

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"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat," is what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

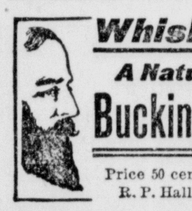
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A Natural Black by
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Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

PATENT secured or money all returned. Search free. Collamer & Co. 234 F St., Wash. D. C.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

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N. W. N. U. —No. 1.— 1899.

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FARM AND GARDEN.

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Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

Getting Out Manure.

Observation shows that a large majority of farmers have not yet learned to take advantage of this job, which is one of the hardest and most disagreeable on the farm, says a contributor to the "Michigan Farmer."

The common practice is to rig up a single wagon and team, drive in and load up, then drive to the field and spread the manure from the wagon. When managed in this way the team is standing idle over half the time, stamping the barnyard into holes, when it would be more comfortable on the move. The men spend nearly half the time riding to and from the field.

It is next to impossible to do even a passably good job of spreading manure by standing on the wagon and throwing off bunches here and there without being properly shaken apart. This whole job becomes tedious and irksome and is very likely to be slighted from first to last, which will tell on the next crop.

Several hired men who have helped me with this work have told me that by our plan we could move out more manure for the time and money spent than by any other way they had ever seen tried. We want nothing but a good strong, willing man to help with this. One team and two wagons are always used. Every passageway into the manure lot is thrown open, so we can pass in or out in almost any direction. While the team is gone to the field to unload one wagon the man is loading up the other. Care is always taken to drive the empty wagon where the load can be put on with the least work.

But it is in the field that the really skillful work is required. We never attempt to spread from the wagon. The side-board on one side is taken out and the manure pulled off in piles with a manure hook. We use boards ten feet long, with side-boards about two feet wide, and the manure is piled up on these as long as it will lie on. Each load is divided into six equal parts and dumped in conical piles, in straight rows twenty-five feet apart each way. When the manure is in condition for rapid work, we get about twenty-five loads per day. When it is fine and tramped solid, eighteen or twenty loads will make a day's work.

When put on at the rate mentioned above it requires about twelve loads to cover an acre. We practice a four-year rotation, consisting of clover, corn, oats and wheat. I have tried for years to figure down this manure spreading pretty fine. I have found that by working all the oats and wheat straw from half of our cultivated land into manure, by feeding all the corn fodder and about all the clover hay from the other half, and by carefully saving and applying all the manure, we have just about enough to cover all our corn ground each year, or all the plow land once in four years. When the season is such that the straw and litter is pretty well rotted down, we have to spread a little thinner than here described in order to make it reach.

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F. H. Chittenden, Assistant Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, gives the following advice on the destruction of the round-headed apple tree borer:

Destroying the adult insects.—The mature beetles are shy, and so seldom seen on this account, that it is doubtful if any method of destroying them is feasible. They are attracted to lights at night to some extent, and some meet their end in this way. Very early in the morning, immediately after daybreak, the beetles may be found upon the trees, if sought for in their season, and may then be beaten off into an inverted umbrella by striking the branches with a stout stick.

Kerosene as a remedy.—A great variety of substances have been recommended to kill the borers in the trees, but up to the present time only a few have given satisfaction. For the benefit of those who have not had experience with this borer it may be necessary to state that it is of no avail whatever to inject kerosene or any other insecticide into the round holes made by the beetles in their escape from the trees. A correspondent of this division, Mr. T. B. Ashton, who has had many years' experience with this borer, states that there is no better way of effectually putting a stop to the depredations of this and similar borers than in the use of kerosene applied freely wherever the castings of the larvae are to be seen protruding through the bark. The kerosene is absorbed by the castings and, carried by capillary attraction, permeates the entire burrow where it comes in contact with the larva, which soon succumbs. The amount of kerosene which it is necessary to use is so small that it does not endanger the health of the tree.

Clean cultural methods.—Finally, clean culture, the best preventive for insect injury of whatever kind, should not be neglected. The nursery should not be started in new localities where crabs, thorns, June-berry, and other wild food plants of this species grow in great profusion nor in the vicinity of neglected orchards, nor should rank growths of weeds, grasses, bushes, and briars be permitted to accumulate about the trunks of the trees. When a tree is seen to be injured beyond recovery it should be taken out and destroyed by burning before the following spring, that the larvae which it contains may not have an opportunity to develop and reinfest healthy growth.

Sowing Alfalfa.

C. H. Sessions, in an address to California dairymen, said:

There is a great variety of opinion as to best time of seeding. We have sowed at all times from November or December to April and have had good and poor success. It depends on the season, and nothing can be told of them beforehand. I think it best to sow early, say after a good rain, as soon as the ground has become dry enough to work easily, and then, if from frosts or scanty early rains the stand is a failure, there is plenty of time to prepare the ground and put in another crop, hoping there will be plenty of late rains to give it a start. There is no danger from frosts after the third leaves have started. Some claim that ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient, but we prefer twenty-five to thirty pounds. If it all grew the small amount would be all right, but conditions are so liable to prevent all from growing that I prefer to pay a little more money for seed and insure a good stand. If the stand is thin it is not the easiest thing to thicken it up successfully, but if the seed come up too thick it is a "survival of the fittest," and the weaker stalks are killed out leaving a good, thick and even stand, which makes the best quality of hay.

Sowing Alfalfa with Wheat.—For a nurse crop in starting alfalfa nothing is better than a very light crop of wheat, say thirty-five pounds seed per acre. If a greater amount of seed is used, the wheat will come up so thick as to smother the alfalfa, or if it grows it will be so tender that as soon as the wheat is cut it will wither and die. If the wheat should be too thick it must not be left until grown enough for hay, but cut and removed earlier. Some prefer nothing but weeds for protection, but it will cost no more to grow a light crop of wheat, and what is taken off will be good feed while the weeds will have to be thrown away.

Killing the Aphis.

A horticulturist speaking at an Illinois meeting said: "I think we have solved the question in Southern Illinois. We remove the earth round the trees for a distance of three feet from the trees and to a depth of three inches. On the roots thus laid bare we sprinkle powdered tobacco. The earth is then put back, and when the rains come the tobacco is washed down onto the roots and the aphis are killed. I think it a great thing; it takes very little tobacco. You can always tell when a tree is infested by the woolly aphis by the roots growing in knots and being covered with mildew. The aphis is very easily killed. It is a good idea for a man when setting a tree to dip the roots in a mild solution of soap suds."

Fresh Eggs in Demand.—A great many of the eggs that reach the large cities are what is known as limed eggs, and are purchased by those who buy the cheapest in the market, bakers being the best customers. They do not begin to compete with strictly fresh eggs, which are bought by a different class of customers, and it is doubtful if it really pays to lime the eggs except in the extreme west, or in those sections where eggs in the summer are very cheap and plentiful. In the east there is always a ready sale for fresh eggs.—Ex.

Poison Ivy.—Poison ivy (Rhus toxicodendron) is known also as three-leaved ivy and in some localities as poison oak. In growth it much resembles the harmless Virginia creeper or American ivy (Ampelopsis quinquefolia). To avoid mistaking one for the other, remember that the poison ivy has but three leaflets on a stem, while the Virgina creeper has five. Children distinguish them as "three-leaved ivy" and "five-leaved ivy." The poison ivy bears clusters of small smooth berries, greenish white when ripe.

The merits of good lemonade should be better appreciated. For all those troubled with biliousness and sick headache acid drinks are especially wholesome. Lemonade is improved for many tastes by adding one tablespoonful of lime juice to a quart of lemonade.

Origin of the Galloways.

In a pamphlet on the "Histoy of the Galloways," Col. D. McCrae says:

Galloways are a hardy hornless breed of beef cattle, which take their names from an old district in the southwest of Scotland. Near the sea, and along the valleys of the rivers are many glens of rich fertile land. On the higher ground the surface is more undulating and irregular with numerous small lakes, wide stretches of mossy moorland, rocky hills, and high heathery mountains. The climate is mild and moist, and while cattle usually have winter shelter provided, they sometimes winter well without any, and sheep are out all the year. In the days of the Romans it contained dense forests, largely of oak, and many traces of the Roman occupation may still be seen. The forests have disappeared, but there is still in many sections considerable wooded shelter.

Much has been written about the origin of our modern breeds of cattle. The Romans when they came into Britain found the great Bos Urus roaming through the forest. Caesar, says this animal resembled the domestic cattle, but in size was more like an elephant, and exceeding wild and fierce, with immense horns. Professor Low says their skeleton indicates an animal "nearly three times the bulk of the oxen of the present time." Much has been written to show that our modern breeds are descended from this savage wild ox, but the bulk of opinion seems to be against this supposition. Youatt in his work on the cattle of Great Britain says: "There appears to be the remnants of two distinct breeds of aboriginal cattle, one in the parks of Chillingham, in Northumberland; the other at Chatelherault in Lanarkshire. The first are middle-horned, and the second are polled. In continuation of the first we have the Devon, the Hereford, the Sussex, and the Highland cattle. The others would appear to survive in the Galloways, the Angus humlies, the Suffolks and the Norfolks." This may be a feasible supposition, but it is just as likely that these wild cattle are the descendants of the domestic animals escaped into the forest, and become wild there. Youatt says: "In the comparative roving and uncertain life which our earlier and later ancestors led, these cattle would sometimes stray and be lost. The country was then overgrown with forests, and the beasts betook themselves to the recesses of the woods, became wild, and sometimes ferocious. They, by degrees, grew so numerous, as to be dangerous to the inhabitants of the neighboring district. As civilization advanced, and the forests became thinned and contracted, these animals were seldom seen, and at length almost disappeared. They are still to be found in a few parks." Instead of attempting to domesticate the buffalo we have brought with us the breeds of cattle used by our forefathers in Europe. The buffalo is readily tamed and has been more than once used as the ox in the plow. To judge by the historical accounts he is a meek and mild animal compared with the ancient Urus. When the white man came to America the horse was unknown, now there are many bands of wild horses descended from those escaped from settlers both in North and South America. The most likely theory is that our modern breeds of cattle are descended from the domestic cattle brought into Europe by the early settlers. The Scots are said to have come across Europe and through Ireland into Scotland, from Scythia, and it is a singular fact that Heroditus, the historian, who wrote about B. C. 400, says: In Scythia "the oxen have no horns." It is therefore probable that the Galloways are the direct descendants of the old Scythian breed of polled cattle.

National Inspection of Meat.

The inspection of meat for interstate commerce is, by direction of Congress, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was instituted in 1891, and now there are 128 abattoirs in 33 cities where the Bureau inspects all meat slaughtered. The number of live animals inspected in 1897 was as follows: Cattle, 8,250,025; sheep, 8,044,355; calves, 448,983; hogs, 25,566,744; total, 42,310,107. Of these the following numbers were rejected: Cattle, 25,146; sheep, 11,260; calves, 2,653; hogs, 53,144; total condemned, 92,304. This last total does not show a large percentage of diseased animals in this country, but it is unpleasant to think that, without government inspection, many of them would find their way into the butcher's block; some would be condemned by state or municipal inspectors. In addition to the above figures, there were post-mortem inspections of 26,580,689 animals, and 49,295 parts of carcasses were condemned. Besides, there were killed by city inspectors 641 cattle, 1,527 sheep, 40 calves, and 2,081 hogs that had been rejected in the stock yards by the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Angle of a Horse's Foot.—By the angle of a horse's foot is meant the angle formed by the wall and the ground surface of the foot at the center of the toe. In order to get the feet alike in shoeing trotters horseshoers usually measure the length of the toe and the height of the heel from the coronet to the bottom of the wall. It is well to remember that different horses may have toes and heels of the same length and height, and yet the angle of the foot may be different in each case. A study of a picture of the bones of the leg will show just what is meant by a straight line striking the center of the pastern and coffin joints. It means when a straight line will pass through the center of both position bones and the coffin bone.—Horse Review.

Plants to grow well require a certain amount of air-circulation in the soil.

Healthy, Happy Girls

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."



They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood?

More anæmic people have been made strong, hungry, energetic men and women by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

Miss Lulu Stevens, of Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y., had been a very healthy girl until about a year ago, when she grew weak and pale. She lost her appetite, was as tired in the morning as on retiring, and lost flesh until she became so emaciated that her friends hardly knew her. The doctors declared the disease anæmia, and gave her up to die. A physician who was visiting in Gasport prevailed upon her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so, and was benefited at once. She is now well and strong—the very picture of health.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

The genuine are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. For sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box. Book of cures free on request.

Unexpected.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

"If you please, sir,"

"Let me see. Have you read the president's message?"

"Oh, yes, sir; every word of it."

"That's enough. You can't have her. Any young man with as much idle time on his hands as you seem to have can't marry his way into this family if I can head him off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MANITOBA'S CAPACITY.

Enough Wheat to Supply Britain All She Requires from Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The "World" comments on the report of the United Empire trade league on the capacity of Canada as a granary for Britain. The report refers to Manitoba as follows: Manitoba has an area of forty-seven million acres. Deducting ten million for lakes, rivers, town sites and waste land, 37,000,000 acres are left for farm cultivation or homes for 116,000 families on 320 acres each, and as up to now there are only 27,000 farmers there altogether, that leaves room in one province for 89,008 more wheat growers. Supposing, then, we got them there and each one of them out of his 320 acres grew on an average 100 acres at 20 bushels to the acre; if you figure it up you will find it is quite possible for Manitoba alone to supply us with all the wheat we require from abroad. It is only a question of money and comparatively speaking not money either. The cost of one first-class battleship (about £750,000) would put 5,000 families onto farms in the Northwest, allowing £150 to each to find them in implements, seeds, horses, etc., and would keep them until their first crop was harvested. Five thousand farmers, averaging 100 acres of wheat each at 20 bushels to the acre, means an extra 10,000,000 bushels, for if that scheme is not liked Britain would put a duty on foreign wheat. In addition to the wheat lands of Manitoba there are the millions of acres in Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

That Much-Kissed Hero.

"Say, that Oscar Delgnan, late of the Merrimac, would make a poor cribbage player."

"Why so?"

"He pegged his first fifteen and then stopped playing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Conference in the Study.

Dr. Thirdly—I am in dire straits.

Dr. Fourthly—What is the trouble?

Dr. Thirdly—It was decided, some three months ago, to cut down my salary.

Dr. Fourthly—Ah, that was unfortunate. But why not cut down your sermons?

Dr. Thirdly—That is exactly what I did, and they seemed to like the arrangement so well that they immediately cut down my salary again. Now, what am I to do?"

Dr. Fourthly—Try making your sermons longer, and see if they won't propose a compromise.—Chicago News.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

The Saving Clause.

"Don't you get tired of so much Shakespeare at your club?"

"Well, we always have teas."

A woman should never try to bang her hair by igniting the powder on her face.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Where the Rule Failed.

Wallace—The way to get a thing done properly is to do it yourself.

Ferry—Oh, I don't know. I have a distinct and painful recollection of trying to enamel my bicycle once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Abreast of the Times.

"Is Aguinaldo civilized?"

"I used to have my doubts," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I must say he talks up for money mighty prompt."—Washington Star.

ONE PURE BAKING POWDER.

Over seventy per cent of all baking powders contain alum. The ill effects upon the system of food leavened by this injurious drug are attested by the highest medical authorities. Alum baking powders would be less dangerous were they fatal at once, for then they surely would be avoided, but their baneful action because imperceptible at first and slow in its advances is no less certain.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is certified by all authorities as free from alum or any other adulterant. Its purity has never been questioned, and while it does finer and better work, it costs no more than many of the adulterated powders.

It received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition, (Chicago, 1893) and at the California Midwinter International Exposition, (San Francisco, 1894) a special gold medal.

Excellent.

Mr. Penn—The peace commissioners have signed the treaty.

Mr. Pitt—That's a good sign.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

May Bring Leprosy to This Country.

Our soldiers in Hawaii may contract leprosy and bring it to this country. While leprosy is to be dreaded, there are a thousand times as many victims to stomach disorders, but there is a cure in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Other ailments that the Bitters are a specific for are malaria, fever and ague. Sold at all drug stores.

He Needn't Worry.

"Even if the people of Great Britain were to abolish their throne the Prince of Wales wouldn't have to look for a job."

"Why, what could he do to earn a living?"

"Being an experienced waiter, he could probably catch on in the first chop house he came eto."—Chicago News.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks.

It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing.

At first it is a slight cough.
At last it is a hemorrhage.
At first it is easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough.

There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Shall we send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

WHEAT WHEAT WHEAT

"Nothing but wheat; what you might call a sea of wheat," is what was said by a lecturer speaking of Western Canada. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to Ben Davies, 154 East Third St., St. Paul, or T. O. Currie, Stevens Point, Wis.

BIG G — Trade Mark — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. — $1.00

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.



Whiskers Dyed

A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

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F. H. Chittenden, Assistant Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, gives the following advice on the destruction of the round-headed apple tree borer:

Destroying the adult insects.—The mature beetles are shy, and so seldom seen on this account, that it is doubtful if any method of destroying them is feasible. They are attracted to lights at night to some extent, and some meet their end in this way. Very early in the morning, immediately after daybreak, the beetles may be found upon the trees, if sought for in their season, and may then be beaten off into an inverted umbrella by striking the branches with a stout stick.

Kerosene as a remedy.—A great variety of substances have been recommended to kill the borers in the trees, but up to the present time only a few have given satisfaction. For the benefit of those who have not had experience with this borer it may be necessary to state that it is of no avail whatever to inject kerosene or any other insecticide into the round holes made by the beetles in their escape from the trees. A correspondent of this division, Mr. T. B. Ashton, who has had many years' experience with this borer, states that there is no better way of effectually putting a stop to the depredations of this and similar borers than in the use of kerosene applied freely wherever the castings of the larvae are to be seen protruding through the bark. The kerosene is absorbed by the castings and, carried by capillary attraction, permeates the entire burrow where it comes in contact with the larva, which soon succumbs. The amount of kerosene which it is necessary to use is so small that it does not endanger the health of the tree.

Clean cultural methods.—Finally, clean culture, the best preventive for insect injury of whatever kind, should not be neglected. The nursery should not be started in new localities where crabs, thorns, June-berry, and other wild food plants of this species grow in great profusion nor in the vicinity of neglected orchards, nor should rank growths of weeds, grasses, bushes, and briars be permitted to accumulate about the trunks of the trees. When a tree is seen to be injured beyond recovery it should be taken out and destroyed by burning before the following spring, that the larvae which it contains may not have an opportunity to develop and reinfest healthy growth.

Sowing Alfalfa.

C. H. Sessions, in an address to California dairymen, said:

There is a great variety of opinion as to best time of seeding. We have sowed at all times from November or December to April and have had good and poor success. It depends on the season, and nothing can be told of them beforehand. I think it best to sow early, say after a good rain, as soon as the ground has become dry enough to work easily, and then, if from frosts or scanty early rains the stand is a failure, there is plenty of time to prepare the ground and put in another crop, hoping there will be plenty of late rains to give it a start. There is no danger from frosts after the third leaves have started. Some claim that ten to fifteen pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient, but we prefer twenty-five to thirty pounds. If it all grew the small amount would be all right, but conditions are so liable to prevent all from growing that I prefer to pay a little more money for seed and insure a good stand. If the stand is thin it is not the easiest thing to thicken it up successfully, but if the seed come up too thick it is a "survival of the fittest," and the weaker stalks are killed out leaving a good, thick and even stand, which makes the best quality of hay.

Sowing Alfalfa with Wheat.—For a nurse crop in starting alfalfa nothing is better than a very light crop of wheat, say thirty-five pounds seed per acre. If a greater amount of seed is used, the wheat will come up so thick as to smother the alfalfa, or if it grows it will be so tender that as soon as the wheat is cut it will wither and die. If the wheat should be too thick it must not be left until grown enough for hay, but cut and removed earlier. Some prefer nothing but weeds for protection, but it will cost no more to grow a light crop of wheat, and what is taken off will be good feed while the weeds will have to be thrown away.

Killing the Aphis.

A horticulturist speaking at an Illinois meeting said: "I think we have solved the question in Southern Illinois. We remove the earth round the trees for a distance of three feet from the trees and to a depth of three inches. On the roots thus laid bare we sprinkle powdered tobacco. The earth is then put back, and when the rains come the tobacco is washed down onto the roots and the aphis are killed. I think it a great thing; it takes very little tobacco. You can always tell when a tree is infested by the woolly aphis by the roots growing in knots and being covered with mildew. The aphis is very easily killed. It is a good idea for a man when setting a tree to dip the roots in a mild solution of soap suds."

Fresh Eggs in Demand.—A great many of the eggs that reach the large cities are what is known as limed eggs, and are purchased by those who buy the cheapest in the market, bakers being the best customers. They do not begin to compete with strictly fresh eggs, which are bought by a different class of customers, and it is doubtful if it really pays to lime the eggs except in the extreme west, or in those sections where eggs in the summer are very cheap and plentiful. In the east there is always a ready sale for fresh eggs.—Ex.

Poison Ivy.—Poison ivy (Rhus toxicodendron) is known also as three-leaved ivy and in some localities as poison oak. In growth it much resembles the harmless Virginia creeper or American ivy (Ampelopsis quinquefolia). To avoid mistaking one for the other, remember that the poison ivy has but three leaflets on a stem, while the Virgina creeper has five. Children distinguish them as "three-leaved ivy" and "five-leaved ivy." The poison ivy bears clusters of small smooth berries, greenish white when ripe.

The merits of good lemonade should be better appreciated. For all those troubled with biliousness and sick headache acid drinks are especially wholesome. Lemonade is improved for many tastes by adding one tablespoonful of lime juice to a quart of lemonade.

Origin of the Galloways.

In a pamphlet on the "Histoy of the Galloways," Col. D. McCrae says:

Galloways are a hardy hornless breed of beef cattle, which take their names from an old district in the southwest of Scotland. Near the sea, and along the valleys of the rivers are many glens of rich fertile land. On the higher ground the surface is more undulating and irregular with numerous small lakes, wide stretches of mossy moorland, rocky hills, and high heathery mountains. The climate is mild and moist, and while cattle usually have winter shelter provided, they sometimes winter well without any, and sheep are out all the year. In the days of the Romans it contained dense forests, largely of oak, and many traces of the Roman occupation may still be seen. The forests have disappeared, but there is still in many sections considerable wooded shelter.

Much has been written about the origin of our modern breeds of cattle. The Romans when they came into Britain found the great Bos Urus roaming through the forest. Caesar, says this animal resembled the domestic cattle, but in size was more like an elephant, and exceeding wild and fierce, with immense horns. Professor Low says their skeleton indicates an animal "nearly three times the bulk of the oxen of the present time." Much has been written to show that our modern breeds are descended from this savage wild ox, but the bulk of opinion seems to be against this supposition. Youatt in his work on the cattle of Great Britain says: "There appears to be the remnants of two distinct breeds of aboriginal cattle, one in the parks of Chillingham, in Northumberland; the other at Chatelherault in Lanarkshire. The first are middle-horned, and the second are polled. In continuation of the first we have the Devon, the Hereford, the Sussex, and the Highland cattle. The others would appear to survive in the Galloways, the Angus humlies, the Suffolks and the Norfolks." This may be a feasible supposition, but it is just as likely that these wild cattle are the descendants of the domestic animals escaped into the forest, and become wild there. Youatt says: "In the comparative roving and uncertain life which our earlier and later ancestors led, these cattle would sometimes stray and be lost. The country was then overgrown with forests, and the beasts betook themselves to the recesses of the woods, became wild, and sometimes ferocious. They, by degrees, grew so numerous, as to be dangerous to the inhabitants of the neighboring district. As civilization advanced, and the forests became thinned and contracted, these animals were seldom seen, and at length almost disappeared. They are still to be found in a few parks." Instead of attempting to domesticate the buffalo we have brought with us the breeds of cattle used by our forefathers in Europe. The buffalo is readily tamed and has been more than once used as the ox in the plow. To judge by the historical accounts he is a meek and mild animal compared with the ancient Urus. When the white man came to America the horse was unknown, now there are many bands of wild horses descended from those escaped from settlers both in North and South America. The most likely theory is that our modern breeds of cattle are descended from the domestic cattle brought into Europe by the early settlers. The Scots are said to have come across Europe and through Ireland into Scotland, from Scythia, and it is a singular fact that Heroditus, the historian, who wrote about B. C. 400, says: In Scythia "the oxen have no horns." It is therefore probable that the Galloways are the direct descendants of the old Scythian breed of polled cattle.

National Inspection of Meat.

The inspection of meat for interstate commerce is, by direction of Congress, conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was instituted in 1891, and now there are 128 abattoirs in 33 cities where the Bureau inspects all meat slaughtered. The number of live animals inspected in 1897 was as follows: Cattle, 8,250,025; sheep, 8,044,355; calves, 448,983; hogs, 25,566,744; total, 42,310,107. Of these the following numbers were rejected: Cattle, 25,146; sheep, 11,260; calves, 2,653; hogs, 53,144; total condemned, 92,304. This last total does not show a large percentage of diseased animals in this country, but it is unpleasant to think that, without government inspection, many of them would find their way into the butcher's block; some would be condemned by state or municipal inspectors. In addition to the above figures, there were post-mortem inspections of 26,580,689 animals, and 49,295 parts of carcasses were condemned. Besides, there were killed by city inspectors 641 cattle, 1,527 sheep, 40 calves, and 2,081 hogs that had been rejected in the stock yards by the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Angle of a Horse's Foot.—By the angle of a horse's foot is meant the angle formed by the wall and the ground surface of the foot at the center of the toe. In order to get the feet alike in shoeing trotters horseshoers usually measure the length of the toe and the height of the heel from the coronet to the bottom of the wall. It is well to remember that different horses may have toes and heels of the same length and height, and yet the angle of the foot may be different in each case. A study of a picture of the bones of the leg will show just what is meant by a straight line striking the center of the pastern and coffin joints. It means when a straight line will pass through the center of both position bones and the coffin bone.—Horse Review.

Plants to grow well require a certain amount of air-circulation in the soil.

Healthy, Happy Girls

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means that they have too little blood. Are you like that?



Have you too little blood?

More anæmic people have been made strong, hungry, energetic men and women by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

Miss Lulu Stevens, of Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y., had been a very healthy girl until about a year ago, when she grew weak and pale. She lost her appetite, was as tired in the morning as on retiring, and lost flesh until she became so emaciated that her friends hardly knew her. The doctors declared the disease anæmia, and gave her up to die. A physician who was visiting in Gasport prevailed upon her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She did so, and was benefited at once. She is now well and strong—the very picture of health.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier.*

The genuine are sold only in packages, the wrapper always bearing the full name. For sale by all druggists or sent, postpaid, by the Dr Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of price, fifty cents per box. Book of cures free on request.

Unexpected.

"So you want to marry my daughter, eh?"

"If you please, sir,"

"Let me see. Have you read the president's message?"

"Oh, yes, sir; every word of it."

"That's enough. You can't have her. Any young man with as much idle time on his hands as you seem to have can't marry his way into this family if I can head him off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MANITOBA'S CAPACITY.

Enough Wheat to Supply Britain All She Requires from Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—The "World" comments on the report of the United Empire trade league on the capacity of Canada as a granary for Britain. The report refers to Manitoba as follows: Manitoba has an area of forty-seven million acres. Deducting ten million for lakes, rivers, town sites and waste land, 37,000,000 acres are left for farm cultivation or homes for 116,000 families on 320 acres each, and as up to now there are only 27,000 farmers there altogether, that leaves room in one province for 89,008 more wheat growers. Supposing, then, we got them there and each one of them out of his 320 acres grew on an average 100 acres at 20 bushels to the acre; if you figure it up you will find it is quite possible for Manitoba alone to supply us with all the wheat we require from abroad. It is only a question of money and comparatively speaking not money either. The cost of one first-class battleship (about £750,000) would put 5,000 families onto farms in the Northwest, allowing £150 to each to find them in implements, seeds, horses, etc., and would keep them until their first crop was harvested. Five thousand farmers, averaging 100 acres of wheat each at 20 bushels to the acre, means an extra 10,000,000 bushels, for if that scheme is not liked Britain would put a duty on foreign wheat. In addition to the wheat lands of Manitoba there are the millions of acres in Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

That Much-Kissed Hero.

"Say, that Oscar Delgnan, late of the Merrimac, would make a poor cribbage player."

"Why so?"

"He pegged his first fifteen and then stopped playing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Conference in the Study.

Dr. Thirdly—I am in dire straits.

Dr. Fourthly—What is the trouble?

Dr. Thirdly—It was decided, some three months ago, to cut down my salary.

Dr. Fourthly—Ah, that was unfortunate. But why not cut down your sermons?

Dr. Thirdly—That is exactly what I did, and they seemed to like the arrangement so well that they immediately cut down my salary again. Now, what am I to do?"

Dr. Fourthly—Try making your sermons longer, and see if they won't propose a compromise.—Chicago News.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most amusing study, and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

The Saving Clause.

"Don't you get tired of so much Shakespeare at your club?"

"Well, we always have teas."

A woman should never try to bang her hair by igniting the powder on her face.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Where the Rule Failed.

Wallace—The way to get a thing done properly is to do it yourself.

Ferry—Oh, I don't know. I have a distinct and painful recollection of trying to enamel my bicycle once.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Abreast of the Times.

"Is Aguinaldo civilized?"

"I used to have my doubts," replied Senator Sorghum, "but I must say he talks up for money mighty prompt."—Washington Star.

ONE PURE BAKING POWDER.

Over seventy per cent of all baking powders contain alum. The ill effects upon the system of food leavened by this injurious drug are attested by the highest medical authorities. Alum baking powders would be less dangerous were they fatal at once, for then they surely would be avoided, but their baneful action because imperceptible at first and slow in its advances is no less certain.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is certified by all authorities as free from alum or any other adulterant. Its purity has never been questioned, and while it does finer and better work, it costs no more than many of the adulterated powders.

It received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition, (Chicago, 1893) and at the California Midwinter International Exposition, (San Francisco, 1894) a special gold medal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Company L, of this city, received their new uniforms on Monday.

WANTED—A good breeding sow from a district where there is no hog cholera. Sam Williams, St. Matthias.

Mrs. D. D. Smith and Mrs. E. H. Hoar will entertain the ladies euchre club tonight at the residence of the latter.

Beck & Remmels carry a full line of farm machinery, including sleighs and cutters. Best goods at lowest prices.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Monarch over pain.

At the meeting of the board o education on Monday evening Miss Goldsmith was engaged as teacher at a salary of $50 per month. f

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Visitors will receive a cordial welcome.

Freddie Sanborn was quite severely burned about the face and head on Sunday while lighting the fire with kerosene. While the injury is painful it is not thought that the burn was deep enough to leave a scar.

The new M. E. church at Deerwood will be dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 15th, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Dr. Forbes will preach the dedication sermon, and will also hold services in the evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend. G. W. Hunt, pastor.

Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the. Presbyterian church, the Lord's Supper will be observed. All communicants are requested to be present. The session for Bible study will immediately follow. The evening service will be held at 7:30 o'clock. The pastor will be present at all services.

The appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a school house on the Leech Lake reservation which was recommended in the Indian appropriation bill has now been increased to $50,000 and has the approval of Secretary Bliss. The government evidently thinks there is nothing too good for the Leech Lakers in the way of educational facilities.

A dispatch from New York to the Minneapolis Journal says that the Northern Pacific railroad company has placed an order for 10 postal cars and 500 flat cars, and is also asking for bids for 20 first class coaches. The dispatch further states that the B. & N. M. is reported to be in the market for from 50 to 75 cars for carrying stone and lumber.

Joel Smith has again been chosen as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the members of that body have made a wise selection. Mr. Smith has filled the position in an able manner and his extensive acquaintance in the various portions of the county makes him a valuable member and a fair and just presiding officer of the board.

The property and business of the Rice Lake Ice Co., owned and operated by Jno. McColloch, was sold by Mr. McColloch to S. & J. W. Koop, and on Tuesday Messrs. Koop sold the business to Peter A. Stendal, who for several years has conducted the Brainerd Ice Co.'s business here, and Mr. Stendal will probably have no competition next season. There doesn't seem to be business enough in this city for more than one ice dealer to make a living and Mr. Stendal certainly has conducted his business in such a manner as to merit the patronage of all.

Mr. Wm. Holst desires the DISPATCH to state that the notice in a previous issue concerning the dissolution of partnership between himself and Mr. M. Remmels was erroneous in that it stated that Mr. Holst had sold his implement and farm machinery business to Mr. Remmels. Mr. Holst desires to say that the implement business was his personal property and that he has not sold it, but is still engaged in selling farm machinery and implements as heretofore.

PERTINENT PERSONAL NOTES.

J. P. Saunders went to St. Paul on Wednesday.

Sheriff Erickson was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

C. M. Jacobson was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

P. M. Zakariason went to St. Paul Wednesday night.

Mrs. A. J. Forsyth visited Little Falls friends over Sunday.

Frank Jarboe, of Little Falls, was a Brainerd visitor yesterday.

Mrs. H. Rathvon arrived in the city this afternoon from Minneapolis.

Mrs. H. Thiviot went to Aitkin on Wednesday in the interest of the W. R. C.

W. E. Winslow, of Minneapolis, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week.

Mr. John Dobratt, of Chicago, is in this city visiting his sister, Mrs. M. Derocher.

J. M. Elder returned Sunday night from a ten days visit with relatives in Kentucky.

Fred Hoffman, of Little Falls, spent New Year's day with his parents in this city.

Earnest W. Young, of St. Cloud, special pension examiner, was in the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. F. Morton and daughter, of St. Paul, arrived in the city this afternoon on a visit.

W. S. McClenahan was a St. Paul visitor the first of the week returning home on Wednesday.

Charles Swanson returned Thursday from St. Paul where he attended Gov. Lind's reception.

Perry Everett and John Hessell returned this afternoon to Minneapolis to resume their studies.

Miss Millicent Mahlum returned yesterday to Macalister college, St. Paul, to resume her studies.

Miss Maggie Atherton arrived in the city yesterday from Grand Rapids on a visit to her parents.

Ed. H. White left on Tuesday for a trip through the east and will spend some time in Kentuky.

Mrs. M. Derocher returned from Little Falls on Wednesday where she had been visiting friends.

Miss Odell, Mrs. J. K. Pearce's milliner, returned to her home at Richmond, Wis., on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Putts have been visiting at the home of Mr. Putt's parents in Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. Dr. Hemstead and son went to St. Paul yesterday noon. The doctor went down the day before.

Charlie Anderson went to Wadena yesterday noon to visit his father who lives on a farm near that burg.

Mrs. A. Renslow, of Faribault, returned home yesterday after visiting relatives in the city for some weeks.

Mrs. Geo. W. Gallagher returned from Faribault on Saturday, where she had been visiting Mrs. Judge Baxter.

W. E. Seeley returned on Monday from Washington where he had been on business connected with the department.

Mrs. C. M. Patek returned from Chicago on Wednesday where she had been visiting relatives for several weeks.

John Congdon and Geo. Bartle returned to Minneapolis on Tuesday to resume their studies at the State University.

James Casey and Oscar Green returned to St. Paul on Tuesday after spending the holidays with friends in this city.

Miss Lou McDowell, of Winnipeg, was in the city the first of the week the guest of Mrs. Dr. Courtney at the Sanitarium.

Guy Bean and Nick Linnemann returned to the Twin Cities on Monday to resume their studies at the State University.

Miss Helen Giesel returned to her home in Royalton Wednesday after visiting Miss Rose Poppenberg in this city several days.

Geo. Redding, of Minneapolis, was in the city to spend New Year's with Mrs. Redding, who is visiting her father, Mr. John McCarthy.

Mayor J. H. Koop and daughters, Misses Rose and Lillian, went to St. Paul on Tuesday to attend the reception given by the citizens of that city to Governor and Mrs. John Lind.

Miss M. Lotte Whittaker, who has been visiting her sister, Miss Whittaker at the Northern Pacific Sanitarium, returned to her home in Eureka, S. D., this afternoon.

Hon. H. C. Stivers returned this noon from St. Paul, the legislature having adjourned until Monday in order to give Speaker Dare time in which to make up his committees.

Mrs. Jane Cohen, of Minneapolis, is in the city the guest of her sons, David and Henry I. Cohen. Mrs. Cohen had been at Bismarck to attend the wedding of her son, Sidney, formerly employed in this city, and stopped off to visit her Brainerd sons several days.

HENRY I. COHEN'S

THIRD SPECIAL REAL CLEARANCE SALE.

We announce to the Brainerd public the commencement of our January **Cost Price Clearance Sale,** starting sharp Monday, the 9th inst., and continuing for Thirty Days. During this period we shall offer such SPECIAL PRICES on various portions of our stock of Merchandise, as to attract the earnest attention of every one in this city, and vicinity, to **The Sale.** We find that we are overstocked in certain lines of goods, and must sell them **at a price.** And it will be a **price which will** sell them. We divide our several offerings under these headings as follows:

Dress Goods.

We will place on three of our large center sales tables three distinct lots of Dress Goods—Lot No. 1 will embrace goods worth 12½, 15, 18 and 20 cents. Your choice of this lot for..... **10c**

THE SECOND TABLE will contain goods worth at low prices 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents. Choice of this lot..... **25c**

LOT NO. 3 will contain an amazing assortment of fine goods worth 60, 65, 75 and 90 cents. We will offer this lot at per yd.. **50c**

WE WILL place on sale some of our magnificent special single dress patterns at such low figures that the REAL COST of these goods CUTS NO FIGURE in their sale.

WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS to call early for these snaps, as they will feel sorry they delayed in coming. Every lady in this city is among OUR FRIENDS.

Great OVERSTOCK Sale.

Blankets.

We have one lot of all wool 11-4 very soft grey blankets. They are worth $4. We bought them at $2.55. They are yours for the latter price. A few pairs of Cotton Blankets very cheap. A few pairs of White all wool blankets at mill price.

Comforters.

One lot to clean up at, each 45 cents. One lot to sell out now at 90 cents. We own a very fine cotton filled silkoline grade, regular $3.50, sale price, $2.75. BEAUTY. Big lot of good full sized ones, regular $1.50, now $1.15.

Underwear.

Overstocked on certain kinds. All kinds will go at our actual cost price. Now, we have enough Men's, Women's and Children's goods to give you what sizes you need, and at prices which will be a temptation to look at. We will put out a large assorted lot on a special counter, and when you see the prices you will wish you had come early.

Wool Hosiery at Cost.

All of our Ladies' and Children's Hosiery at cost price. All of our fine line of Men's Cashmere and Wool Socks.

Boy's Clothing.

The greatest chance to buy Boy's Clothings we have offered since we have opened this department. We only say come, and we will quote prices. We might state any price in figures, but it is chewing the string of the pudding, that is the real test of its quality. Boy's Knee Pants, one lot at 16 cents each. Boy's and Men's Sweaters, all wool, regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 goods—only 85 cents.

Fascinators.

Children's Wool Fascinators, a marvel at each..... **9c**

Fancy Silks.

Our complete stock of Fancy Silks, Plain Silks, Black and Colored Silks will be thrown on the market for this sale at actual cost price. Ladies, take notice, we have some stunning bargains in this department.

SHOES.

We offer our elegant stock of Ladies' Felt Shoes and Slippers, clean new goods—at cost price. Come and price them. We offer a miscellaneous assortment of Children's Shoes, from our best and newest lines, but broken lots of sizes on a Bargain Counter. Your chance for shoeing the children cheaply. An overstockon certain lines of Men's Shoes must be sold. We quote $1.15 for solid leather, new goods, stylish cut.

Dish Towels.

CRASHES for Dish Towels as low as..... **4c**

Outing Flannels.

Outing flannels, 1000 yds, light and dark colors, per yard... **3c**

Overshoes.

All Overshoes, Rubbers and Arctics included in this sale, Ladies', Children's and Men's.

Ladies' Capes.

No exclusion on these goods. They must go at what they cost us.

An Important Item,

a VERY important one. Every Ladies' Cloak and Jacket in our stock is for sale during the next 30 days at 50 cents on the dollar. This means what it reads. At just half what they are worth. This includes Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

Thirty Days.

We will throw overboard our line of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for these Thirty Days to Your Benefit.

Mittens and Gloves.

Men's, women's and children's winter mittens and gloves at cost price.

Prints.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS PRINTS at per yard..... **3c**

Flannels.

Some good snaps in these goods. You will be surprised at our quotations. We will give you better values than you can imagine.

We Always

ADVERTISE only what we intend to do.

We Never

Break Our Promise to the Public.

Monday, January 9th.

THIS SALE, remember, begins Monday morning, January 9th, at 8 o'clock—and continues for Thirty Days, and during this period if you don't get some bargains at our store it will be your own fault.

HENRY I. COHEN, Sleeper Block, Front Street.

The Elmdale correspondent of the Little Falls Transcript of Friday last, says: "J. P. Jacobson has gone to his old home in Denmark for a visit." Mr. Jacobson has many friends in Brainerd who will wish him a happy journey.

Maj. Stevens, of Schnectady, N. Y., the representative of the Brooks Locomotive works of that city, who has had charge of the setting up of the new Brooks engines recently received by the N. P. company returned home on Wednesday.

WANTED.

1000 cords green jack pine wood.
L. J. CALE.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Wagar to Mr. Andrew Robertson took place Wednesday afternoon Jan. 4th, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. A. H. Carver officiating. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride in the presence of a few friends. After congratulations all sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

A marriage license was issued to John Walter and Miss Sophia Hendrixson on Tuesday.

A marriage license was issued to John Walter and Miss Sophia Hendrixson on Tuesday.

Annual Church Meeting.

On Thursday evening the annual church meeting of the Congregational church was held. There was a large attendance present. Reports were read from the Sunday school the Y. P. S. C. E., and the clerk and treasurer of the church. The Sunday school had raised over $235, sixty-two of this amount being for a Sunday school library. The Ladies Aid Society raised over $600 for the year. The treasurer reported all debts paid to date. The pastor congratulated the church on the harmony prevailing in all branches of church work, and especially the ladies for paying $265 on the church debt. The following officers were elected: F. A. White, clerk; Miss Ella Robinson, treasurer; F. A. White, superintendent of Sunday school; Mrs. Chas. Hazen, Mrs. Chester Atherton and Miss Maybelle Davis a music committee; G. D. LaBar and Howard Isham, trustees; J. C. Congdon, deacon; Mrs. J. N. Nevers, Mrs. Isham, Mrs. A. E. Losey and Miss Emma Clark visiting.

DEATHS.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

Company L, of this city, received their new uniforms on Monday.

WANTED—A good breeding sow from a district where there is no hog cholera. Sam Williams, St. Matthias.

Mrs. D. D. Smith and Mrs. E. H. Hoar will entertain the ladies euchre club tonight at the residence of the latter.

Beck & Remmels carry a full line of farm machinery, including sleighs and cutters. Best goods at lowest prices.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Monarch over pain.

At the meeting of the board o education on Monday evening Miss Goldsmith was engaged as teacher at a salary of $50 per month. f

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors next Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Visitors will receive a cordial welcome.

Freddie Sanborn was quite severely burned about the face and head on Sunday while lighting the fire with kerosene. While the injury is painful it is not thought that the burn was deep enough to leave a scar.

The new M. E. church at Deerwood will be dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 15th, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Dr. Forbes will preach the dedication sermon, and will also hold services in the evening at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend. G.W. Hunt, pastor.

Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the. Presbyterian church, the Lord's Supper will be observed. All communicants are requested to be present. The session for Bible study will immediately follow. The evening service will be held at 7:30 o'clock. The pastor will be present at all services.

The appropriation of $20,000 for the erection of a school house on the Leech Lake reservation which was recommended in the Indian appropriation bill has now been increased to $50,000 and has the approval of Secretary Bliss. The government evidently thinks there is nothing too good for the Leech Lakers in the way of educational facilities.

A dispatch from New York to the Minneapolis Journal says that the Northern Pacific railroad company has placed an order for 10 postal cars and 500 flat cars, and is also asking for bids for 20 first class coaches. The dispatch further states that the B. & N. M. is reported to be in the market for from 50 to 75 cars for carrying stone and lumber.

Joel Smith has again been chosen as chairman of the board of county commissioners, and the members of that body have made a wise selection. Mr. Smith has filled the position in an able manner and his extensive acquaintance in the various portions of the county makes him a valuable member and a fair and just presiding officer of the board.

The property and business of the Rice Lake Ice Co., owned and operated by Jno. McColloch, was sold by Mr. McColloch to S. & J. W. Koop, and on Tuesday Messrs. Koop sold the business to Peter A. Stendal, who for several years has conducted the Brainerd Ice Co.'s business here, and Mr. Stendal will probably have no competition next season. There doesn't seem to be business enough in this city for more than one ice dealer to make a living and Mr. Stendal certainly has conducted his business in such a manner as to merit the patronage of all.

Mr. Wm. Holst desires the DISPATCH to state that the notice in a previous issue concerning the dissolution of partnership between himself and Mr. M. Remmels was erroneous in that it stated that Mr. Holst had sold his implement and farm machinery business to Mr. Remmels. Mr. Holst desires to say that the implement business was his personal property and that he has not sold it, but is still engaged in selling farm machinery and implements as heretofore.

PERTINENT PERSONAL NOTES.

J. P. Saunders went to St. Paul on Wednesday.

Sheriff Erickson was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

C. M. Jacobson was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

P. M. Zakariason went to St. Paul Wednesday night.

Mrs. A. J. Forsyth visited Little Falls friends over Sunday.

Frank Jarboe, of Little Falls, was a Brainerd visitor yesterday.

Mrs. H. Rathvon arrived in the city this afternoon from Minneapolis.

Mrs. H. Thiviot went to Aitkin on Wednesday in the interest of the W. R. C.

W. E. Winslow, of Minneapolis, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week.

Mr. John Dobratt, of Chicago, is in this city visiting his sister, Mrs. M. Derocher.

J. M. Elder returned Sunday night from a ten days visit with relatives in Kentucky.

Fred Hoffman, of Little Falls, spent New Year's day with his parents in this city.

Earnest W. Young, of St. Cloud, special pension examiner, was in the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. F. Morton and daughter, of St. Paul, arrived in the city this afternoon on a visit.

W. S. McClenahan was a St. Paul visitor the first of the week returning home on Wednesday.

Charles Swanson returned Thursday from St. Paul where he attended Gov. Lind's reception.

Perry Everett and John Hessell returned this afternoon to Minneapolis to resume their studies.

Miss Millicent Mahlum returned yesterday to Macalister college, St. Paul, to resume her studies.

Miss Maggie Atherton arrived in the city yesterday from Grand Rapids on a visit to her parents.

Ed. H. White left on Tuesday for a trip through the east and will spend some time in Kentuky.

Mrs. M. Derocher returned from Little Falls on Wednesday where she had been visiting friends.

Miss Odell, Mrs. J. K. Pearce's milliner, returned to her home at Richmond, Wis., on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Putts have been visiting at the home of Mr. Putt's parents in Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. Dr. Hemstead and son went to St. Paul yesterday noon. The doctor went down the day before.

Charlie Anderson went to Wadena yesterday noon to visit his father who lives on a farm near that burg.

Mrs. A. Renslow, of Faribault, returned home yesterday after visiting relatives in the city for some weeks.

Mrs. Geo. W. Gallagher returned from Faribault on Saturday, where she had been visiting Mrs. Judge Baxter.

W. E. Seeley returned on Monday from Washington where he had been on business connected with the department.

Mrs. C. M. Patek returned from Chicago on Wednesday where she had been visiting relatives for several weeks.

John Congdon and Geo. Bartle returned to Minneapolis on Tuesday to resume their studies at the State University.

James Casey and Oscar Green returned to St. Paul on Tuesday after spending the holidays with friends in this city.

Miss Lou McDowell, of Winnipeg, was in the city the first of the week the guest of Mrs. Dr. Courtney at the Sanitarium.

Guy Bean and Nick Linnemann returned to the Twin Cities on Monday to resume their studies at the State University.

Miss Helen Giesel returned to her home in Royalton Wednesday after visiting Miss Rose Poppenberg in this city several days.

Geo. Redding, of Minneapolis, was in the city to spend New Year's with Mrs. Redding, who is visiting her father, Mr. John McCarthy.

Mayor J. H. Koop and daughters, Misses Rose and Lillian, went to St. Paul on Tuesday to attend the reception given by the citizens of that city to Governor and Mrs. John Lind.

Miss M. Lotte Whittaker, who has been visiting her sister, Miss Whittaker at the Northern Pacific Sanitarium, returned to her home in Eureka, S. D., this afternoon.

Hon. H. C. Stivers returned this noon from St. Paul, the legislature having adjourned until Monday in order to give Speaker Dare time in which to make up his committees.

Mrs. Jane Cohen, of Minneapolis, is in the city the guest of her sons, David and Henry I. Cohen. Mrs. Cohen had been at Bismarck to attend the wedding of her son, Sidney, formerly employed in this city, and stopped off to visit her Brainerd sons several days.

HENRY I. COHEN'S

THIRD SPECIAL REAL CLEARANCE SALE.

We announce to the Brainerd public the commencement of our January **Cost Price Clearance Sale,** starting sharp Monday, the 9th inst., and continuing for Thirty Days. During this period we shall offer such SPECIAL PRICES on various portions of our stock of Merchandise, as to attract the earnest attention of every one in this city, and vicinity, to **The Sale.** We find that we are overstocked in certain lines of goods, and must sell them **at a price.** And it will be a **price** which **will** sell them. We divide our several offerings under these headings as follows:

Dress Goods.

We will place on three of our large center sales tables three distinct lots of Dress Goods—Lot No. 1 will embrace goods worth 12½, 15, 18 and 20 cents. Your choice of this lot for..... **10c**

THE SECOND TABLE will contain goods worth at low prices 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents. Choice of this lot..... **25c**

LOT NO. 3 will contain an amazing assortment of fine goods worth 60, 65, 75 and 90 cents. We will offer this lot at per yd.. **50c**

WE WILL place on sale some of our magnificent special single dress patterns at such low figures that the REAL COST of these goods CUTS NO FIGURE in their sale.

WE ADVISE OUR FRIENDS to call early for these snaps, as they will feel sorry they delayed in coming. Every lady in this city is among OUR FRIENDS.

Great OVERSTOCK Sale.

Blankets.

We have one lot of all wool 11-4 very soft grey blankets. They are worth $4. We bought them at $2.55. They are yours for the latter price. A few pairs of Cotton Blankets very cheap. A few pairs of White all wool blankets at mill price.

Comforters.

One lot to clean up at, each 45 cents. One lot to sell out now at 90 cents. We own a very fine cotton filled silkoline grade, regular $3.50, sale price, $2.75. BEAUTY. Big lot of good full sized ones, regular $1.50, now $1.15.

Underwear.

Overstocked on certain kinds. All kinds will go at our actual cost price. Now, we have enough Men's, Women's and Children's goods to give you what sizes you need, and at prices which will be a temptation to look at. We will put out a large assorted lot on a special counter, and when you see the prices you will wish you had come early.

Wool Hosiery at Cost.

All of our Ladies' and Children's Hosiery at cost price. All of our fine line of Men's Cashmere and Wool Socks.

Boy's Clothing.

The greatest chance to buy Boy's Clothings we have offered since we have opened this department. We only say come, and we will quote prices. We might state any price in figures, but it is chewing the string of the pudding, that is the real test of its quality. Boy's Knee Pants, one lot at 16 cents each. Boy's and Men's Sweaters, all wool, regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 goods —only 85 cents.

Fascinators.

Children's Wool Fascinators, a marvel at each..... **9c**

Fancy Silks.

Our complete stock of Fancy Silks, Plain Silks, Black and Colored Silks will be thrown on the market for this sale at actual cost price. Ladies, take notice, we have some stunning bargains in this department.

SHOES.

We offer our elegant stock of Ladies' Felt Shoes and Slippers, clean new goods—at cost price. Come and price them. We offer a miscellaneous assortment of Children's Shoes, from our best and newest lines, but broken lots of sizes on a Bargain Counter. Your chance for shoeing the children cheaply. An overstockon certain lines of Men's Shoes must be sold. We quote $1.15 for solid leather, new goods, stylish cut.

Dish Towels.

CRASHES for Dish Towels as low as..... **4c**

Outing Flannels.

Outing flannels, 1000 yds, light and dark colors, per yard... **3c**

Overshoes.

All Overshoes, Rubbers and Arctics included in this sale, Ladies', Children's and Men's.

Ladies' Capes.

No exclusion on these goods. They must go at what they cost us.

An Important Item,

a VERY important one. Every Ladies' Cloak and Jacket in our stock is for sale during the next 30 days at 50 cents on the dollar. This means what it reads. At just half what they are worth. This includes Children's Cloaks and Jackets.

Thirty Days.

We will throw overboard our line of LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR for these Thirty Days to Your Benefit.

Mittens and Gloves.

Men's, women's and children's winter mittens and gloves at cost price.

Prints.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS PRINTS at per yard..... **3c**

Flannels.

Some good snaps in these goods. You will be surprised at our quotations. We will give you better values than you can imagine.

We Always

ADVERTISE only what we intend to do.

We Never

Break Our Promise to the Public.

Monday, January 9th.

THIS SALE, remember, begins Monday morning, January 9th, at 8 o'clock—and continues for Thirty Days, and during this period if you don't get some bargains at our store it will be your own fault.

HENRY I. COHEN, Sleeper Block, Front Street.

The Elmdale correspondent of the Little Falls Transcript of Friday last, says: "J. P. Jacobson has gone to his old home in Denmark for a visit." Mr. Jacobson has many friends in Brainerd who will wish him a happy journey.

Maj. Stevens, of Schnectady, N. Y., the representative of the Brooks Locomotive works of that city, who has had charge of the setting up of the new Brooks engines recently received by the N. P. company returned home on Wednesday.

WANTED.

1000 cords green jack pine wood.
L. J. CALE.

MARRIED.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Wagar to Mr. Andrew Robertson took place Wednesday afternoon Jan. 4th, at 5 o'clock, the Rev. A. H. Carver officiating. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride in the presence of a few friends. After congratulations all sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

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